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ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- POPULATION GROWTH AND PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT
- CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

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POPULATION GROWTH AND PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ECAFE REGION

I. INTRODUCTION

Hypothesis and conclusions

Asia's ever-expanding population has become a matter of grave concern.[1] The realization that economic progress is conditional on national income growing faster than the population has led a number of Asian countries to adopt family planning policies, designed to help parents limit the size of their families, and thus spend relatively more on the welfare and education of their children.

The concern over population growth is also manifested in an increasing interest in the implications of population trends for economic development. This represents a rich field for further exploration, since the future effects of present population trends can, to a considerable extent, be predicted within limits of probability that make such estimates highly relevant for practical planning purposes. The future demand for education facilities and of marketable food supplies are important examples of fields for which meaningful estimates can be undertaken on the basis of population projections of different types.

Some of the implications of population growth for the increase and utilization of manpower resources were selected for examination in the present study. The growth of manpower and the resulting demand for employment is especially important in developing economies in Asia and elsewhere where labour represents a key factor of production that is not being utilized to its maximum capacity. Labour is often regarded as abundant in the Asian countries, and its further increase is considered rather as an added problem than as an asset. Because of this under-utilization of a basic factor of production in economically very poor countries, and because an improvement in levels of living in Asia will have to depend mainly on human labour, there is reason to devote special attention to the employment aspects of the growth of population.

The inadequacy of employment opportunities in urban areas creates particularly serious problems, since, for various reasons, urban surroundings offer less protection against the miseries of unemployment. In view of a rising trend of urban migration in most Asian countries, to a considerable extent regardless of the limited employment opportunities offered in urban areas, the dimensions of the employment problem appear to increase at an alarming rate. The purpose of the present study is to try to assess, in broad outline, the impact on employment of present rates of increase of total population, and of its rural and urban components, in India and, to a lesser extent, in a few other Asian countries.

The main points in this study may be summarized as follows:

(*a*) Estimates of total growth of manpower over the period 1955-1980 in four Asian countries (the Federation of Malaya, India, Japan and Thailand), representing different types of economies and demographic situations, range from well over 100 per cent to about 40 per cent.[2] Excluding Japan, as rather a-typical in the Asian setting, from both the economic and demographic point of view, the lowest of these estimates becomes about 60 per cent. Increases of this order of magnitude imply average compound rates of growth ranging from slightly less than 2 per cent to about 3 per cent per annum. These rates are considerably higher than those recorded at a comparative stage of economic development by any of the European countries that are now highly industrialized. The combined effect of natural increase and immigration resulted at times in comparable rates of growth in the Americas and Oceania, but is not a meaningful comparison since most of the Asian countries are already densely populated in areas suitable for habitation, and no substantial outlets for emigration are available within the foreseeable future. It may also be noted that the estimates of manpower resources over the time period indicated are very little affected by differences in the underlying assumptions. The difference between the estimates based on the maximum and minimum projections of total population, for a period of 25 years, in no case exceeds 4 per cent. In view of the existing under-employment and unemployment of human resources typical of the Asian economies, the absorption into productive employment of future increases of such dimensions appears to pose grave problems.

(*b*) Detailed projections of rural and urban manpower are computed for India. These projections are compared with indicators of the past pattern and speed of manpower absorption, and redistribution over different sectors of the economy in Japan and the Soviet Union, two countries that have been recently transformed from predominantly agrarian to industrial economies. This comparison suggests that India's problem of absorbing its rapidly growing manpower resources into productive employment will be of far greater dimensions in both rural and urban areas than was the case in Japan. In the Soviet Union, the absorption of manpower into the non-agricultural sector in general, and particularly into the industrial sector during the decade 1923-1937, appears to have been extraordinarily rapid, although great caution is urged in the interpretation of the sparse data available.

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[1] For a general discussion of the present demographic situation, future prospects and economic implications, see "Population Trends and Related Problems of Economic Development in the ECAFE Region," *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, Vol.IX, No.1, June 1959.

[2] The latter estimate refers to Japan, for which actual projections are only available up to 1975; from 1955 to 1975, the growth of manpower is estimated to be about 36 per cent.

Faced with a task of economic development fundamentally similar to that in India, mainland China has acted vigorously to achieve a more exhaustive utilization of its human resources. There has been a far-reaching reorganization of Chinese agriculture with a consequent freeing of labour for non-agricultural work. Labour thus released from traditional pursuits and new entrants into the labour force have been employed in large-scale, labour-intensive construction projects in rural areas. Urban migration has at times been limited, so as not to create serious over-crowding on the urban employment market.

The record to date of employment creation within the framework of India's Five-Year Plans indicates a growing backlog of unemployment, in spite of an accelerated employment increase. Employment opportunities in rural areas have been only slightly affected by development projects; urban areas are faced with the problem of rural-urban migration in excess of employment opportunities created. A comparison of estimated increases of rural and urban manpower with the targets for employment creation set for future five-year plans points toward the need for a further sharp acceleration in the provision of work, particularly in urban areas.

(*c*) In the light of these considerations, it is pertinent to investigate possible approaches to a more efficient utilization of manpower in countries faced with these problems exemplified by the Indian data. Profound institutional and organizational changes will be required to change habits of life and to transform a tradition-bound agricultural economy into a more diversified economy. One scheme for bringing about a more efficient utilization of manpower resources is a national labour service for young men, co-ordinated with an expanded and more disciplined local labour service of the type that already exists in a number of Asian countries. Of no less importance are the reorganization and expansion of education and training programmes to provide skill and leadership for development work. The widespread unemployment among secondary school graduates, and general tension among students in India are indications of the urgent need for greater attention to problems of education and training. A determined effort to decentralize industrial development might serve as a brake on migration to the large cities.

Scope and outline of study

The present study is of an exploratory nature. An attempt was made to outline some features of present conditions of work and employment in Asian countries. What information on the subject is available is usually found in census reports or sample surveys. Unfortunately, the data offered in these sources are not always of much relevance to the subject, since the statistical concepts have usually been borrowed directly from the industrial countries without adaptation to a completely different social and economic framework. However an attempt was made to interpret them in the light of the Asian situation.

In order not to burden the exposition with excessive detail, the study is limited to a few countries with different types of economies and different rates of population growth. Although population growth poses a general problem in Asia the demographic situation is far from uniform in all Asian countries. Apart from these considerations, the availability of data was a determining factor in the selection of countries.

The following four countries were selected: (1) *The Federation of Malaya,* characterized by the existence of an efficient plantation sector side-by-side with a traditional agricultural sector, largely of the subsistence type. The rate of population growth is among the highest in the world. (2) *India,* the second largest country in Asia, both in terms of area and population. The economy is still, to a considerable extent, dominated by subsistence agriculture, although large-scale efforts towards industrial development are taking place. The rate of population growth is relatively low in comparison with most Asian countries. (3) *Japan,* the only highly industrialized country in Asia. Like other industrial countries, it has experienced a period of rapid population growth but has reverted to a more stable situation, characterized by low birth and death rates. (4) *Thailand,* highly dependent on rice cultivation but relatively sparsely populated and endowed with highly fertile soil and adequate water supply. Consequently, a large surplus of rice is available for export. The rate of population growth is not as high as in the Federation of Malaya, but higher than in India.

There is a discussion of the expected growth of the labour force based upon the available projections of total population by sex and age.

For a more detailed picture of the implications of these estimates upon future manpower resources attention was focussed on a single country, India. India was selected because of the relatively large amount of Indian data relating to this subject and because its size gives it a special importance in terms of numbers alone. The Indian situation offers various features of general interest in the Asian setting, although great caution is urged against far-reaching generalizations on the basis of the Indian data.

In this more intensive exploration of the Indian situation, the projections of total population were split into rural and urban components, and estimations were made of future rural and urban manpower.

An attempt was made to compare the projected increases of rural and urban labour force in India with relevant aspects of the growth and redistribution of manpower in Japan and the Soviet Union during stages of economic development that may be considered as more or less comparable to the development process India is at present embarking on. A comparison between the approach to the employment situation in mainland China and India during the past decade was also attempted.

A concluding section suggests possible ways to make more efficient use of the available manpower in India and elsewhere in Asia.

II. POPULATION GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN THE ECAFE REGION IN GENERAL

A. Some Features of the Employment Situation in Countries of the ECAFE Region

The majority of the people of Asia live in rural areas and earn their living from agriculture. Often this is subsistence farming without any proper labour market where work can be exchanged for money. In practically no country but Japan, has a major change in this respect been completed, notwithstanding the development in some countries of a highly efficient, commercialized plantation sector. However the process of industrialization has now been started or is desired everywhere, and this drive for economic development is expected to bring about major changes in the structure of the economically active population. In this section, an attempt will be made to indicate some of the features of the present employment situation that appear of relevance in the light of anticipated changes in the economic structure.

Size of the economically active population in relation to total population

The age structure of a country's population, in combination with the intensity of work at different ages, determines the relative size of its labour force. As is often observed, the age structure in Asian countries other than Japan, is in general disadvantageous from the point of view of labour supply, for the proportion of the population in the working ages, usually defined as 15 to 64 years, is, on the average, considerably lower in Asia than in the industrialized countries.[3]

The proportion of the population 15-64 years of age is typically around 50 to 55 per cent in ECAFE countries, compared with about 60 per cent in the industrialized countries, including Japan. This difference is a reflection of the much larger proportion of children in most Asian populations. In this respect, the difference between the two groups of countries is even more pronounced; the population under 15 years of age constitutes 40 per cent or more of the total in most ECAFE countries as against about 25 per cent in many industrialized countries. The great advantage from the point of view of labour supply of the relatively small number of children in the industrialized countries is partly but not entirely counter-balanced by a relatively high proportion of old people.

The demographic characteristics that yield the high rate of population growth typical of the Asian countries, falling mortality and — especially — high fertility, are also responsible for the unfavourable age structure from the point of view of labour supply. From the observed differences in age structure between Asian and industrialized countries, it may be inferred that a decline in the birth rate in the former group of countries — in line with the development that has already taken place in the industrialized countries — would lead to an advantageous shift in age composition. Such a change in fertility may safely be predicted, although nothing can be said about the timing of a fertility decline. During the transition from high to low fertility the population of working age will come to occupy a larger share of total population than at present.

The population of so-called working age is more often an indication of the potential maximum size than of the actual size of the labour force, since not all adults are engaged in economic activities. The adult life of most women is largely spent on child rearing and household work, activities that are traditionally not included among those classifying a person as economically active. In addition, social customs and conventions affect women's participation in the labour force, sometimes to a very considerable extent. For men, the population actually engaged in economic activities is much closer to the population in the working ages. The vast majority of adult men work, with substantial variations in the intensity of work occurring only among older and very young men.

In the four selected countries presented in table 1 below, the extent of economic activity among the male population ranges from below 50 to close to 60 per cent. As might be expected on the basis of the relatively low proportion of the population in the age groups from which labour force is drawn, the percentages of active men are rather low; they correspond, in fact, rather closely to the percentages of the population in age groups 15-64 years. The range of variation is, however, remarkable, particularly if the ethnic groups in the Federation of Malaya are considered separately.

Owing to the rather close agreement of the economically active population with the population 15-64 years of age in the case of men, the data given in table 1 are not strictly comparable. To adjust for the effect of possible differences in the age structure, rates standardized for the effect of such differences are presented in the second column of table 1. The range of variation is substantially narrowed, particularly if the special case of Japan is left out. Though less conspicuous, the relatively high activity rate of India remains noticeable.

The extent to which women are reported to take part in economic activities varies markedly in the four selected countries. At one extreme is the Federation of Malaya, with about 17 per cent of the women engaged in economic activities; at the other Thailand with about 50 per cent active, almost as high a proportion as for men. India and Japan report about 30 and 34 per cent, respectively of the female population as active. The range of variation could be widened[4] still further by inclusion of additional countries of the ECAFE region. Although differences in age structure may be responsible for some small part of the variations, it is obvious that other factors are far more important; standardized rates, analogous to the rates computed for men, would not add much to the explanation of the different pattern of economic activities of women in these countries.

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[3] See "Population Trends and Related Problems . . ." *op.cit.*

Table 1.

PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES

Country and year	*Men*		*Women*
	Enumerated	*Standardized*[a]	*Enumerated*
Federation of Malaya 1957			
Total	50.5	60.7	17.4
Malaysians	49.7	61.4	16.0
Chinese	48.1	59.6	16.8
Indians	57.9	61.5	27.6
India[b] 1953/1954	58.5	64.3	29.7
Japan 1955	55.7	57.6	34.3
Thailand[c] 1954	52.3	62.2	49.7

Source: Federation of Malaya: 1957 Census; India: Government of India, *The National Sample Survey No.14. Report on Some Characteristics of the Economically Active Population.* Calcutta, 1959; Japan: 1955 Census; Thailand: Central Statistical Office, Office of the National Economic Development Board, Thailand, *Final Report of the Demographic and Economic Survey of Thailand 1954.*

[a] Standardized for effect of differences in age structure. The age structure of the population of the Netherlands, mid-year 1957, used as standard.

[b] Self-supporting persons plus earning dependents constituted 55 per cent of the male population at the 1951 census; considerably higher, consistent percentages obtained at the various rounds of the National Sample Survey indicate under-enumeration at the census. The NSS Reports in general also contain more information with regard to characteristics of the economically active population and have therefore been preferred to the Census Reports.

c Because of its more detailed and more recent information, the the 1954 *Survey* has been used rather than the 1947 Census.

The variations are in fact a combination of real differences and of conceptual differences which are related to the way in which the data themselves are collected and analyzed. The basic concept of the economically active population, or the labour force, is internationally accepted as comprising persons who supply labour for the production of goods and services. The differences that arise in the measurement of the labour force tend however to affect comparability of the data over time or from country to country.

There are two approaches that can be adopted in the census-type measurement of the economically active, namely the 'gainful occupation' and the 'labour force' approach. The former relates each person to his usual functional role in the economy somewhat independently of his actual activity at a given time, and the latter takes into account the person's activity at a given time or period of time, and regards him as economically active and therefore in the labour force if at or within the specified time he reports himself as at work or looking for work. The Federation of Malaya, Japan and Thailand adopted in some form the labour force approach, while India followed a composite approach partly to maintain comparability with the past census results which have been collected by the gainful occupation approach. Consequently it is sufficient to take into account the problems involved in the labour force approach in studying the data of the countries under discussion.

Perhaps the most intricate problem is that connected with a clear and practicable definition of 'at work' or 'working', and this applies especially in the case of persons who help in the family enterprises without any regular payment in the form of what might be called wages. This category of 'unpaid family worker' is prevalent in under-developed countries, among females in agriculture, and its size is again dependent on seasonality. The failure to clarify what is meant by 'at work', particularly in respect of the female unpaid family workers, tends to include in this category those who are primarily occupied in domestic duties, and who spend only a fraction of their time on the farm or on the field.

The Federation of Malaya 1957 Census adopted a very precise definition of what is meant by 'at work', with a reference period of a year prior to the census to take account of seasonality.[5] The Japan 1955 Census also employed a clear definition but used a reference period of one week prior to the census.[6] The Indian National Sample Survey used a clear definition but regarded all persons who had been working for any one day of a reference period of 30 days as economically active. The Thailand sample survey did not provide a precise definition of 'working', and collected the information of the survey population relating to the day preceding the enumeration.[7]

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[4] See, for example, "Population Trends and Related Problems", *op.cit.*, p.14.

[5] See Federation of Malaya: *1957 Population Census, Report No.13: Administrative Report*, pp.131-133.

[6] The Japan census results have been used in the study rather than the more up-to-date labour force survey results partly for comparability in point of time.

[7] The survey itself relating to the economic characteristics of the population extended over the period 1 January to 30 June 1943, and thus did not cover the harvesting season. Another point relating to the Thai 1954 Demographic and Economic Survey is that the data of the economic characteristics of the survey population were related to the population data of a much later date (23 February 1956) in the compilation of the various rates.

It is therefore likely that the large difference in the proportions of women engaged in economic activities in the Federation of Malaya on the one hand and in Thailand on the other can be explained to a substantial extent by the different methods adopted in the collection of the data.[8] It is possible that the Thai data overstated the female economic activity rates to some extent.

The degree of urbanization, the progress of industrialization and the availability of educational facilities account for most of the differences in the labour force participation of the adult male population. An industrial economy with its strict demand for efficient labour usually enforces early retirement of older workers. For the very young, it also offers limited opportunities of work but considerable access to educational and vocational training facilities.

Though urban and rural cannot be exactly equated with industrial and agricultural, such an association is meaningful for a study of the influence of the above-mentioned factors in the data presented in table 2. The main point to notice is that the rural-urban differentials are similar in the three countries for which data are available; separate data for rural and urban areas are not available for the Federation of Malaya. Participation rates are much lower in urban than in rural areas for young males and for males over fifty years of age. Except in the urban areas of Thailand, there is no significant difference between rural and urban participation rates for the majority of adult males, comprising approximately age groups 25 to 50 years. In the case of Thailand the low rate of participation among the urban males aged 15-19 is concommitant with a high rate of school attendance. The data collected by the 1954 Demographic and Economic Survey showed that about 52 per cent of the urban males aged 15-19 were attending school at the time of the survey. Even among urban males aged 20-24 about 11 per cent were attending school.[9] The high total rate of activity for India largely results from the relatively high percentages active in the lower age groups. Conversely, the low total rate for Japan is a result of widespread school attendance in the age-group 15-19 years, in both rural and urban areas.

Some of the differences between the various ethnic groups in the Federation of Malaya seem to stem from rural-urban differentials, but there appear to be other factors at work as well. The Chinese, with the lowest over-all rate of activity, and particularly low activity rates among boys and young men, are the most highly urbanized group. The Indians with the highest total rate, form a large proportion of the estate population. The Malaysians, with an intermediate position with regard to activity rates, are mainly rural.

The rates of economic activity for women in urban areas are consistently lower than for women residing in rural areas, and the difference in rural-urban labour force participation among women is much more pronounced than among men. In both India and Thailand, the proportion active among urban women is less than half of that in rural areas, and in Japan the percentages are 29.8 and 40 respectively (table 3). In addition to being confronted by the same factors that limit the economic activity of men, women in urban areas tend to be tied more exclusively to child care and household work than do women in rural areas, both because of the great prevalence of one-family households and because of the scarcity of employment opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the home.

Compared with the industrial countries, including Japan, the participation in economic life by women in both rural and urban areas in most Asian countries is limited by home-making duties because of the custom of marriage at an early age. On the other hand, the nature of work in rural areas permits a combination of household and other types of work. The high rate of labour force participation by Japanese women in urban areas appears to reflect the relatively high age at marriage in Japan, which enables a large proportion of women below age 25 to seek employment outside their home. By contrast, participation in the labour force in India is low, in urban areas very low, among the younger women; women's participation increases at ages where small children make less demand on their time. In Japan too, labour force participation by women past the most fertile age increases to a new but lower, peak before it declines at the approach of old age; a similar pattern is found in many industrialized countries. The large rural-urban differential in female labour force participation at present observed in the majority of ECAFE countries is likely to diminish somewhat, as the age at marriage is beginning to increase, and there emerges independent female migration to the cities.

All the above-mentioned determinants of the size of the economically active population are themselves likely to change as economic development and urbanization gather momentum. Changes in the age structure of the population will be such as to increase the proportion of population of working age. Against this, urbanization and industrial development are likely to lead to less participation in economic activities by persons at the "fringes" of the labour force, i.e., the young and old workers and large categories of female workers. The more taxing conditions of work in industrial and urban employment will exclude many of these workers, and the greater opportunities for education and training will delay the entry of the young into the labour force. An increase in the age at marriage may counterbalance the discriminating effect of urbanization and industrial development on the employment of married women.

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[8] It is significant to note that in the 1947 Census of the Federation of Malaya, the category "unpaid family worker" was in some way defined to include housewives (See Malaya:*A report of the 1947 Census of Population*, p.98), with the result that the categories wage-earners, employers, own account workers and unpaid family workers accounted for about 56% of the population. If because of the lack of precision of definition in the Thai survey, the housewives were included in the category of unpaid family worker, the resultant large proportion of women economically active could indeed be expected.

[9] *Final Report of the Demographic and Economic Survey of Thailand, 1954*, Table 10.

Table 2.

Percentage of Economically Active Male Population, by Age, for Rural and Urban Areas

Age group	Federation of Malaya				India			Japan			Thailand		
	Total	*Malaysians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
All ages . . .	50.5	49.7	48.1	57.9	58.5	59.1	55.4	55.7	54.9	45.9	52.5	52.9	46
10 and over . .	74.7	75.2	70.9	82.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and over . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.3	87.0	83.7	...	...	...
10-14	9.7	10.4	8.1	13.2	12.5[a]	13.7[a]	5.8[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	60.0	62.7	54.6	65.8	75.4	80.0	54.0	54.3	56.0	53.1	74	78	35
20-24	92.7	93.7	90.2	95.2	94.5	96.3	86.4	88.1	94.2	84.4	86	87	76
25-29	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.3	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.2	97.1	95.5	96	97	89
30-34	97.8	97.9	97.3	98.3				97.0	97.4	96.7	98	98	93
35-39	97.7	97.8	97.2	98.1	97.3	97.5	96.7	97.3	97.6	97.1	98	99	93
40-44	97.2	97.1	96.9	97.7				97.4	97.6	97.2	98	99	92
45-49	96.2	95.8	96.3	95.9	90.4	90.9	87.9	97.0	97.5	96.7	98	98	93
50-54	93.7	93.0	94.1	94.1				95.5	96.3	94.9	86	88	71
55-59	88.4	87.6	90.2	86.2				91.1	93.2	89.4			
60-64	81.3	83.2	81.1	76.3				82.4	86.9	78.2			
65 and over . .	60.8	65.2	56.8	59.5	53.2	54.6	46.3	56.4	61.1	51.4			

Source: See table 1.

[a] Age groups 0-14.

Table 3.

Percentage of Economically Active Female Population by Age, for Rural and Urban Areas

Age group	Federation of Malaya				India			Japan			Thailand		
	Total	*Malaysians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
All ages . . .	17.4	16.0	16.8	27.6	29.7	32.3	15.0	34.3	40.0	29.8	49.7	52.2	22.4
10 and over . .	26.2	24.1	24.9	45.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and over . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.6	65.7	32.5	...	...	...
10-14	7.4	5.1	8.6	16.0	7.1[a]	7.9[a]	2.6[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	27.9	20.0	34.5	48.1	39.3	44.1	13.5	50.1	51.4	49.1	85	89	32
20-24	31.2	24.8	35.1	51.7	46.4	51.3	20.8	68.2	75.0	63.7	87	91	39
25-29	27.7	26.4	24.0	49.1	51.6	56.6	24.8	51.8	65.8	42.8	85	89	39
30-34	30.5	31.0	22.9	54.0				49.6	65.6	38.7	86	90	41
35-39	34.1	34.1	6	59.2	54.7	59.0	32.3	53.4	68.9	42.3	87	91	41
40-44	35.3	35.5	29.7	59.0				55.5	70.5	44.7	87	92	39
45-49	36.3	36.5	32.7	54.0	38.8	41.2	24.4	54.4	68.5	43.3	88	91	48
50-54	33.7	34.6	31.2	45.4				51.3	65.1	40.5	65	69	27
55-59	29.4	31.0	26.9	37.1				45.7	59.2	34.4			
60-64	22.3	25.6	18.4	25.6				38.4	49.6	28.2			
65 and over . .	11.5	14.3	8.2	13.9	12.3	12.5	11.5	20.6	26.6	14.6			

Source: See table 1.

[a] Age group 0-14.

Industrial distribution of the economically active population

The industrial distribution of the labour force is shown in tables 4 and 5. The percentages of the rural male labour force engaged in agriculture in India and Thailand are 90 and 80 respectively, and the percentages of the total male labour force engaged in agriculture in India and Thailand are 74 and 84 per cent respectively. For reasons discussed above, the corresponding percentages for women are even higher.

The over-all proportion of men engaged in agriculture in the Federation of Malaya is considerably lower, 52.6 per cent if the plantation sector ("agricultural production requiring processing") is included, and only 25.8 per cent if it is not. A further breakdown by ethnic groups reveals interesting differences. Of the Chinese and the Indians, only 13.9 and 1.7 per cent respectively of the active men are engaged in agriculture. Of the male Malaysian labour force, 42.9 per cent are engaged in ordinary agriculture and 27.6 per cent are occupied in the plantation sector, making a total of over 70 per cent, somewhat lower than the total for males in India. Almost 90 per cent of the Indian female labour force in the Federation are engaged in agriculture; this reflects the custom of recruiting labour for the Malayan plantations in India, even though the amount of such recruitment is now insignificant.

Despite its high degree of industrialization, Japan still retains a relatively large proportion of its labour force in agriculture, one-third of the male labour force and more than half of the female labour force. Among the industrialized countries in western Europe and North America, agriculture usually commands significantly less labour, about 15 per cent of the male labour force in the United States, 14 per cent in Belgium, 28 per cent in France, and 25 per cent in Sweden. This relatively large share of agriculture in the Japanese economy must be viewed against the background of rapid population growth which, until recently, has characterized Japan for many decades, and which makes the capacity for absorption of manpower in the non-agricultural industries appear quite remarkable.

Activity status of the economically active population

The classification of the working population according to status as employer, employee, worker on own account, or family helper, can be used to detect the existence of a labour market in the true sense. That economic activities centre around the family for the majority of the population in India and Thailand is apparent from the data presented in tables 6a and 6b. Of active men in India, about 65 per cent belong to the categories "worker on own account" and "unpaid family worker". In Thailand these two groups account for close to nine-tenths of the total male labour force, leaving slightly more than 10 per cent as employees and an infinitesimal share as employers. By contrast, and mainly because of its highly developed, large-scale plantation sector of agriculture and complementary service industries, the Federation of Malaya only reports slightly more than two-fifths of its male labour force as workers on own account and unpaid family labour; employees account for over half of the total. In industrialized Japan, independent workers and unpaid family labour actually comprise just about the same proportion as in the Federation of Malaya but the share of unpaid family labour is surprisingly enough more than three times as high in Japan as in the Federation.[10]

Among active women, the largest group by far in all countries, except the Federation of Malaya, is that of unpaid family workers. Most noticeable is the large proportion of unpaid family workers among the economically active women in Japan; it constitutes more than 70 per cent of the total in rural areas and close to 40 per cent in urban areas. The comparable figures in India are 55 and 27 per cent. Conversely, almost one-third of the active women in rural areas in India are employees, compared with less than 20 per cent in Japan. In Thailand, unpaid family labour alone accounts for more than 85 per cent of the economically active women; the employee group is insignificant. The category "worker on own account" is relatively small everywhere, except among Malaysian women in the Federation of Malaya for whom it comprises over 37 per cent of the total labour force. Among economically active Chinese and Indian women in the Federation 75 and 98 per cent respectively are employees.

The nature of the changes in the distribution of the labour force by activity status that will result from the development and diversification of the economy may be inferred from the rural-urban differences in table. The urban areas in the four countries are the centres of industrialization. Urban areas may therefore be taken as indicative of further changes to be expected. In the Federation of Malaya, for which separate rural-urban distributions are not available, the importance of the plantation sector and related activities is demonstrated by the over-all data, with a high proportion of employees, indicating a more mobile labour force than is typical for a largely rural economy based on traditional agriculture.

The common trend towards a less family-centred labour force accompanying development and urban growth is even more clearly illustrated by the data on activity status in urban areas classified by size classes; this is shown in tables 7 and 8. Compared with the over-all differences in status distribution between India and Japan, the differences between "cities" in India and "6 major cities" in Japan[11] are relatively minor, except in the employer group which is five times as large in the Japanese as in the Indian cities. Bangkok municipality has approximately the same distribution as the Indian "cities", again with the exception of a relatively much larger employer group. A similar trend is discernible among women, but there are many more unpaid family workers. There is an especially high proportion — 25.7 per cent — of workers on own account among active women in Bangkok.

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[10] The analysis in this section should be seen in the light of the remarks on statistical practice on pages 10-12 of this paper.

[11] "Cities" in the National Sample Survey Reports refers to the four largest cities in India; "6 major cities" in Census Reports refers to the six largest cities in Japan.

Table 4.

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Male Population by Industry, for Rural and Urban Areas

Industry	*Federation of Malaya*				*India*			*Japan*[a]			*Thailand*		
	Total	*Malaysians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing . . .	25.8	42.9	13.9	1.7	73.9	82.9	22.2	33.8	55.3	17.5	83.9	90.2	8.8
Agricultural production requiring processing . .	26.8	27.6	21.3	43.3		..	..	..	...	. .	...	...	...
Total . .	52.6	70.5	35.2	45.0	..	...	...	...	...			..	.
Mining & quarrying . . .	3.1	1.3	5.5	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing . .	7.0	2.4	14.6	4.4	9.0	6.3	24.7	20.3	11.1	27.3	2.9	1.8	17.4
Construction . .	3.9	2.9	5.0	4.8	1.5	1.1	4.0	7.1	6.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	3.4
Public services . .	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.8				—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7
Commerce . . .	11.0	3.3	20.3	14.3	4.8	2.8	16.6	15.1[b]	8.4[b]	20.2[b]	4.7	2.8	27.6
Transport, communications & storage	4.6	3.5	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.9	8.2	7.5[c]	5.5[c]	8.9[c]	1.6	0.8	11.1
Services	16.1	15.0	12.4	18.9	6.4	3.9	20.2	14.2	10.1	17.3	5.7	3.7	29.3
Others	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	3.6	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	1.0
Total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: See table 1.

[a] Industrial distribution of all employed persons.

[b] Trade, banking, insurance, etc.

[c] Transport, communications and other public utilities.

Table 5.

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Female Population by Industry, for Rural and Urban Areas

Industry	*Federation of Malaya*				*India*			*Japan*[a]			*Thailand*		
	Total	*Malaysians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing . . .	30.5	54.5	11.3	0.7	82.1	85.4	40.2	52.5	73.0	30.8	92.1	94.9	16.5
Agricultural production requiring processing . .	46.1	32.6	47.2	88.5	.			.		. . .	...	...	..
Total . .	76.6	87.1	58.5	89.2			...	..			...		
Mining & quarrying . . .	1.8	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Manufacturing . .	4.3	3.6	7.2	0.2	8.9	8.0	20.7	13.9	8.0	20.1	1.2	0.7	13.3
Construction . .	1.0	—	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	—	—	0.7
Public services . .	0.1	—	0.1	0.2				—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce . . .	3.6	3.0	5.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	3.9	15.8[b]	8.6[b]	23.4[b]	4.4	3.1	39.3
Transport, communications & storage	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.6[c]	0.9[c]	2.4[c]	—	—	0.9
Services	11.7	5.6	20.7	6.8	5.2	3.6	25.1	15.1	8.5	22.0	2.0	1.0	28.4
Others	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	6.9	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: See table 1.

[a], [b], [c], see footnotes to table 4.

Table 6.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

a. Male population

Country by ethnic group rural-urban areas	*Activity status*					
	Employer	*Employee*	*Worker on own account*	*Unpaid family worker*	*Not stated*	*All activities*
Federation of Malaya						
Total	...	56.0	37.6	4.8	1.6	100
Malaysians	...	39.5	51.4	7.3	1.8	100
Chinese	...	64.1	31.2	3.3	1.4	100
Indians	...	85.3	12.7	0.7	1.3	100
India						
Total	1.5	32.1	44.4	20.4	1.7[a]	100
Rural	1.5	28.5	46.2	22.7	1.1[a]	100
Urban	1.1	52.7	34.2	7.3	4.7[a]	100
Japan[b]						
Total	3.9	53.5	28.0	14.6	...	100
Rural	3.0	37.0	38.0	22.0	...	100
Urban	4.6	66.0	20.4	9.0	...	100
Thailand						
Total	0.6	10.6	57.8	30.5	0.5	100
Rural	0.4	6.6	60.2	32.5	0.3	100
Urban	2.7	56.4	30.6	7.4	2.9	100

b. Female population

Country by ethnic group and rural-urban areas	*Activity status*					
	Employer	*Employee*	*Worker on own account*	*Unpaid family worker*	*Not stated*	*All activities*
Federation of Malaya						
Total	...	55.8	24.3	18.9	1.0	100
Malaysians	...	27.4	37.4	34.1	1.1	100
Chinese	...	75.3	17.0	6.5	1.2	100
Indians	...	97.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	100
India						
Total	0.6	33.6	13.0	52.5	0.3[a]	100
Rural	0.6	31.9	12.7	54.7	0.1[a]	100
Urban	0.3	54.0	17.0	26.8	1.9[a]	100
Japan[c]						
Total	1.0	33.2	10.4	55.5	...	100
Rural	0.5	18.0	9.9	71.6	...	100
Urban	1.5	49.2	10.9	38.4	...	100
Thailand						
Total	0.1	2.6	11.3	85.6	0.4	100
Rural	0.1	1.5	10.7	87.5	0.2	100
Urban	1.1	30.3	26.8	37.0	4.8	100

Source: See table 1.

[a] Unemployed, seeking work.

[b] Activity status of all employed.

[c] Total employed, aged 15 and over.

Table 7.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MALE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS FOR URBAN AREAS BY SIZE CLASS

Country and urban size class	Activity status					
	Employer	Employee	Worker on own account	Unpaid family worker	Not stated	All activities
India						
All-India urban	1.1	52.7	34.2	7.3	4.7[a]	100
Below 15,000	1.0	44.9	39.6	12.1	2.3[a]	100
15,000 — 49,999	0.9	50.0	38.2	6.8	4.1[a]	100
50,000 — 99,999	0.4	55.4	31.2	7.1	5.9[a]	100
100,000 and above, excluding cities	1.5	53.5	34.7	5.5	4.8[a]	100
Cities	1.1	65.7	21.2	3.4	8.6[a]	100
Japan[b]						
All *shi*	4.6	66.0	20.4	9.0	...	100
All *shi* of less than 50,000	3.9	46.5	32.7	17.0	...	100
Shi of 50,000 or more, excluding 6 major cities	4.4	65.6	20.9	9.1	...	100
6 major cities	5.5	78.6	12.1	3.9	...	100
Thailand						
All urban areas	2.7	56.4	30.6	7.4	2.9	100
Bangkok municipality	4.0	64.6	23.8	4.5	3.1	100

Source: See table 1.

[a] Unemployed, seeking work.

[b] Activity status of all employed.

Table 8.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS FOR URBAN AREAS BY SIZE CLASS

Country and urban size class	Activity status					
	Employer	Employee	Worker on own account	Unpaid family worker	Not stated	All activities
India						
All-India urban	0.3	54.0	17.0	26.8	1.9[a]	100
Below 15,000	—	57.1	8.4	33.5	0.9[a]	100
15,000 — 49,999	0.8	51.7	21.0	24.8	1.8[a]	100
50,000 — 99,999	—	44.4	19.5	34.8	1.2[a]	100
100,000 and above, excluding cities	0.8	62.7	19.5	13.9	3.1[a]	100
Cities	—	70.1	12.8	13.4	3.8[a]	100
Japan[b]						
All *shi*	1.5	49.2	10.9	38.4	...	100
All *shi* of less than 50,000	0.8	30.0	11.5	57.7	...	100
Shi of 50,000 or more, excluding 6 major cities	1.5	38.7	11.6	48.2	...	100
6 major cities	2.5	71.9	8.5	17.1	...	100
Thailand						
All urban areas	1.1	30.3	26.8	37.0	4.8	100
Bangkok municipality	1.8	48.6	25.7	17.3	6.6	100

Source: See table 1.

[a], [b], see footnotes to table 7.

The data presented above throw some light on the prospects of migration from rural to urban areas. By and large, it may be assumed that migrants are most readily recruited from among the employee group in rural areas, landless agricultural labourers and, to some extent, artisans, servants, etc. Unpaid family labour is another likely potential migrant group, but the prospect of becoming an independent cultivator or worker would tend to counterbalance this somewhat. Following the same line of reasoning, the independent workers, mostly cultivators on their own or leased land, would seem to be the most settled group. From this point of view, the data in table 6 may suggest a relatively higher potential for mobility of the rural male labour force in India than in Thailand.

Under-employment and unemployment

It has been noted above that the size of the labour force does not accurately reflect the amount of work being done in a country, even if all members of the labour force may be considered as working. The productivity of labour would also have to be taken into account. Primarily because of the lack of adequate agricultural and capital resources, this tends to be low in the Asian countries. The social organization does, however, provide for all members of the society and unemployment is virtually non-existent, particularly in rural areas. In the tradition-bound, family-based agricultural societies everybody takes part in prevailing activities to the extent needed; nobody is left out of the community, since such a step would amount to condemning him to starvation. Consequently under-employment of labour manifests itself as one of the major economic problems in most Asian countries.

In view of this, it is not surprising that data on unemployment in Asian countries generally show that open unemployment is practically non-existent in rural areas, and is insignificant even in urban areas. Thus in each of the four countries under study, the unemployed recorded barely exceeds 2 per cent of the economically active, and in some cases is well below 2 per cent. In the rural areas the percentage is around or less than 1, and in the urban areas it varies between 2 and 2.5. The Indian urban males and the Thai urban females have each a relatively high rate of about 4.5 per cent.

Apart from the fact that such information on unemployment usually suffers from the weaknesses which arise in the census or census-type method of reporting,[12] it is becoming more and more evident that such information by itself does not convey much, and in fact may be misleading, without the related information on under-employment. Since the latter information cannot be readily obtained from a census, the trend is gradually towards the undertaking of specific sample surveys into employment, unemployment and under-employment.[13]

On this problem of under-employment, the following quote from Mahalanobis sums up the situation, and although what he says refers to India, it is applicable to many other countries in the ECAFE region: "The volume of under-employment in India is very great indeed. Fuller utilization of the under-employed must be the chief aim of planning for national development. . . . This problem is complicated by the fact that most of the under-employed persons live in rural areas and are engaged in agricultural work which is usually of a seasonal character."[14]

The quantitative study of the problem of under-employment is handicapped by the almost complete lack of data in most of the countries. The only country that has undertaken a thorough analysis of the data on under-employment is India,[15] and as a result of this study, we find the following statement: "It is difficult to evolve a suitable quantitative indicator of under-employment. The problem of measurement of under-employment involves the construction of reasonable norms for periods of work, output and earnings for assessing the extent of employment on the basis of such norms."[16] It is however of interest to quote some of the results from the Indian National Sample Survey.

The average number of days of work in the primary occupations during the month preceding the survey was found to be about 18 in the rural area and 23 in the urban area. Among males the corresponding figures were 20 and 24 in the rural and urban areas respectively, and among females they were 14 and 20. In the rural area, as between the four occupation groups, farmers have the highest average days of work in the primary occupation, 20 days, followed by the cultivators, share-croppers and agricultural labourers with 19, 18 and 14 days of work respectively. For males the figures ranged from 21 for farmers to 17 for agricultural labourers, and for females they ranged from 16 for share-croppers to 10 for agricultural labourers. The average number of days worked by the agricultural labourers is thus considerably lower than that of any other group.

Further interesting information is found in the relative distribution of active persons in rural areas according to the number of days worked. Only 55 per cent worked for 20 or more days, 18 per cent 10-19 days and 27 per cent less than 10 days. Among the males the respective figures were 64, 17 and 18, while among females they were 39, 20 and 41. It would therefore appear that the average number of days worked was rather heavily weighted by persons reporting a large number of days worked for the month, and that the severity of under-employment is better gauged from the data showing the distribution by number of days worked.

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[12] In the case of India, for example, a specific warning has been put forth as follows: ". . . . much reliance may not be placed on the unemployed proportions . . . ." Government of India, *The National Sample Survey, No.14, Report on Some Characteristics of the Economically Active Propulation,* p.51.

[13] As examplified by the Japan monthly labour force surveys, the Indian National Sample Survey rounds, the Philippine 1956 Sample Survey of Households, and the Ceylon 1959-60 Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment Sample Survey.

[14] Government of India, *The National Sample Survey, No.14, op.cit.,* Foreword.

[15] It is understood that detailed analysis of the data collected in the 1959-60 Ceylon Employment. Unemployment and Under-employment Sample Survey will be published in due course.

[16] Op.cit., Chapter 9, "Intensity of Employment and Income".

In the urban area close to 79 per cent of the labour force worked 20 or more days, about 11 per cent 10-19 days and 10 per cent less than 10 days. The comparison of the rural distribution with the urban distribution seems to support what is known about greater individual variations in conditions of life and work in rural than in urban areas, where a variety of conditions tend to enforce a considerable degree of conformity.

A somewhat subjective measurement of under-employment was also employed in the Indian survey, namely the intensity of employment. Various intensities were used in this connexion, ranging from full intensity to nil intensity. It was found that as against an estimated 1 per cent of the economically active persons reported as unemployed, about 29 per cent worked with less than full intensity, and about 12 per cent worked with quarter intensity or less. On the basis of these results, the following conclusion was drawn: "To provide anything near full employment to the really under-employed labour force, therefore, at least eleven million equivalent of additional whole-time jobs will be necessary, on the assumption that additional employment with half intensity will convert the average severely under-employed to full employed. . . . As compared to this, only ten million jobs are planned to be created to meet the fresh accretion to the labour force and the unemployment back-log in course of the next quinquennium."[17]

The Indian survey confirms that the problem of under-employment generally affects rural areas more seriously than urban areas. Indirectly it is, however, of equal concern to urban areas, since unsatisfactory rural conditions are a major factor in the strong desire for change that at present is leading to heavy rural-urban migration in most Asian countries. To a considerable extent, the migrants only transfer their problem of inadequate employment from the rural to the urban areas, where they are forced to join the ranks of peddlers and others who perform personal services in order to eke out a meagre living. When the limit of absorption has been reached even in these occupations, open unemployment results.

B. Labour Force Growth in Selected ECAFE Countries

With the exception of Japan, growth rates of population in Asian countries range from about 1.5 and 2 per cent in Burma and India to 3 per cent or more per annum in the Federation of Malaya, China: Taiwan, the Philippines and the cities of Hong Kong and Singapore. As the lower rates are primarily a reflection of high levels of mortality, the rates may be expected to increase considerably when effective measures to control mortality and morbidity become more widely adopted. These trends are amply illustrated in population projections for Asian countries that have been prepared in recent years.[18] The population is expected to grow over 70 per cent in India, about 100 per cent in Thailand and almost 135 per cent in the Federation of Malaya between 1955 and 1980.[19]

In sharp contrast to the rapid increase of population in most Asian countries is the projected growth of 15 per cent between 1955 and 1975[20] in Japan, an increase that is entirely accounted for by the high concentration of the Japanese population in the reproductive age groups. On a basis standardized for differences in age structure, fertility in Japan is at present below that of most other industrialized countries, and a continuation of present trends in mortality and fertility would result in the cessation of further growth of the population within the foreseeable future.[21]

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[17] *Op.cit.,* p.73.

[18] Projections for the majority of ECAFE countries will be found in the United Nations publications *The Population of South-East Asia (Including Ceylon and China: Taiwan), 1950-1980,* New York, 1958, and *The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980,* New York, 1959. Alternative sets of projections for Ceylon may be found in S. Selvaratnam, *Population Projections for Ceylon, 1956-1981,* Planning Secretariat, Colombo, 1959; for Pakistan in W. Parker Mauldin and Sultan S. Hashmi, "Illustrative Estimates and Projections of the Population of Pakistan, 1951-1991", *Population Growth and Economic Development,* Summary Report of a Seminar, September 8-13, 1959, Karachi, 1960, pp. 61-84; for the Philippines in United Nations, *Population Growth and Manpower in the Philippines,* New York, 1960. A number of different projections for India have been made; in the present report reference will be made to the projections presented by Ansley J. Coale and Edgar M. Hoover in their interesting and stimulating study of *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries,* Princeton, 1958, both because of the context in which these projections appear and because of the similarity in the assumptions used by Coale and Hoover and those adopted for the United Nations projections. Official estimates for Japan have been published by the Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare: *Population Projections in Japan by Sex and Age Group,* Tokyo, 1957.

[19] The projections are not strictly comparable, as assumptions with regard to declines in mortality differ somewhat between the United Nations projections for the Federation of Malaya and Thailand and the Coale-Hoover projections for India. The former assume an improvement in mortality equivalent to an increase in the expectation of life at birth of 2.5 years every fifth year, regardless of the initial level of mortality and other characteristics of the individual countries. Coale and Hoover make more detailed assumptions of the course of decline in mortality in India, the net effect of which is a more moderate mortality decline than in the United Nations projections. Fertility is assumed to remain constant in both sets of projection. The difference in the rate of growth of the population of India on the one hand and that of the Federation of Malaya and Thailand on the other, is therefore somewhat exaggerated. For India the increase refers to the period 1956-1981.

[20] The projections are not carried beyond 1975. Owing to the relatively stable situation, only one set of projections have been prepared.

[21] See, for example, "Population Trends and Related Problem", op.cit., p.9.

In considering these projections, it should, however, be borne in mind that the assumptions on which they are based are rather arbitrary, with the exception of the assumptions about mortality in India. The extent to which present trends may exert different degrees of pressure towards the introduction of family planning measures, for example, or to which such measures as well as other economic and social developments are likely to encounter different response in different countries, is a matter of speculation. Along these lines it may be mentioned that the Federation of Malaya has already attained an exceedingly high, if not the maximum, rate of natural increase, and that India may experience an increase in fertility as the ban on remarriage of widows breaks down.[22] In Japan it would seem that economic and social conditions are likely to favour a stabilization of birth and death rates at low levels, even though some reaction against the recent, sharp decline in fertility may perhaps not be ruled out.

From the point of view of the relationship between population growth and the utilization of available manpower resources, it is appropriate to consider the trend of the working-age population. In considering future trends of population growth under alternative assumptions of mortality and fertility, a distinction between major age categories becomes furthermore essential because of differential effect of fertility changes on successive age groups.[23] This is amply illustrated by table 9 which shows indices of the projected growth of population by broad age groups — under 15, 15 to 64, and 65 years of age and over — in our four selected countries from 1955 to 1930 under assumed different rates of growth.[24] For the Federation of Malaya, India and Thailand, the "high" projections correspond to assumptions of a continuation of the present level of fertility and a decline in mortality, as outlined in footnote 18, page 12, above. The "low" projections are based on assumptions of declines in both mortality and fertility. The mortality assumptions are the same in the "low" as in the "high" projections. The low projections postulate a decline of two per cent per annum from the initial level between 1960 and 1980 for the Federation of Malaya and Thailand,[25] for India the assumed decline goes further, and extends over a 25-year period, amounting to a linear decline of 50 per cent from 1956 to 1981.[26]

Table 9.

INDEXES OF PROJECTED GROWTH OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1955-1980

(1955=100)

Country	*Age groups*			
	0-14	*15-64*	*65 and over*	*All ages*
	Federation of Malaya			
"High" projection:				
1970	169.9	153.0	183.6	161.5
1980	256.0	213.8	260.0	233.9
"Low" projection:				
1970	156.9	153.0	183.6	155.7
1980	188.0	211.6	260.0	202.8
	India[a]			
"High" projection:				
1971	141.9	131.8	166.2	136.7
1981	180.9	164.2	227.4	172.5
"Low" projection:				
1971	118.8	131.8	166.2	127.8
1981	113.6	158.4	227.4	143.0
	Japan			
1965	76.4	123.5	129.3	108.0
1970	68.8	131.9	147.8	111.5
1975	68.8	136.1	166.2	115.1
	Thailand			
"High" projection:				
1970	153.9	143.9	166.1	148.7
1980	205.2	192.5	238.9	199.1
"Low" projection:				
1970	142.2	143.9	166.1	143.7
1980	151.3	190.6	238.9	174.9

Source: Federation of Malaya and Thailand: United Nations, *The Population of South-East Asia,* Projections II and IV (b); India: Coale and Hoover, *Population Growth and Economic Growth in Low Income Countries,* Tables A-5, p.361, and A-7, p.363;
Japan: Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare, *Population Projections in Japan by Sex and Age Group.*

[a] 1956 = 100.

On these assumptions, only the age groups under 20 in the Federation of Malaya and Thailand, and under 25 in India, can be affected by changes in fertility by 1980. Consequently, the differences between the "high" and "low" projections are almost entirely accounted for by different trends in the child population. The number of people 15-64 years of age remains unaffected by the assumed declines in fertility. In no instance does the difference between the "high" and "low" projections for the latter age group exceed 4 per cent. In other words, a fertility decline would imply a relatively faster increase of the population of working age than of the total population.

An interesting illustration of the differential effect on the age distribution of a fertility decline is given in table 10. Since the working age population is little affected by the assumed fertility declines, the "low" projections yield a much more favourable age distribution than the "high" projections, resulting in a drastic reduction in the burden of dependency as measured by the number of children and old people per 100 persons of working age. The "high" projections would even yield an increase in the burden of dependency owing to the relatively larger impact of mortality declines on the child population, but the "low" projections would, from 1955 to 1980, result in a decline in the burden of dependency from 89 to 82 in the Federation of Malaya, from 71 to 55 in India, and from 83 to 68 in Thailand. With the exception of the "low" Indian projections, children constitute more than 90 per cent of the dependents at both points of reference.

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[22] See S.N. Agarwala, "Mean Duration of Fertile Union in India from Census Data", Demographic Research Centre, Delhi University, Delhi, 1958.

[23] Initially, a decline in fertility affects only the number of children in the population. For a general discussion of the effect of fertility and mortality declines on the age structure of the population, see Coale, Ansley J., "The Effects of Changes in Mortality and Fertility on Age Composition". *The Millbank Memorial Fund Quarterly,* Vol. XXXIV, No.1, January 1956, pp.79-114.

[24] Only one set of projections is available for Japan.

[25] Projection IV(b) in United Nations, *The Population of South-East Asia.*

[26] Coale and Hoover, *op.cit.,* Table A-7, p.363.

Table 10.

PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DEPENDENT AGE GROUPS PER 100 PERSONS IN PRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS, 1955-1980

Country	*Number of persons aged*		
	0-14 years	*65 years and over*	*0-14 and 65 years and over*
	per 100 persons aged 15-64 years		
Federation of Malaya			
1955	83.2	6.2	89.4
"High" projection:			
1970	92.4	7.4	99.8
1980	99.6	7.5	107.1
"Low" projection:			
1970	85.3	7.4	92.7
1980	74.0	7.6	81.6
India			
1956	66.5	4.9	71.4
"High" projection:			
1971	71.5	6.2	77.7
1981	73.2	6.8	80.0
"Low" projection:			
1971	59.9	6.2	66.1
1981	47.7	7.1	54.8
Japan			
1955	54.9	8.7	63.6
1970	28.7	9.7	38.4
1975	27.8	10.6	38.4
Thailand			
1955	78.5	4.3	82.8
"High" projection:			
1970	83.9	4.9	88.8
1980	83.7	5.3	89.0
"Low" projection:			
1970	77.6	4.9	82.5
1980	62.3	5.4	67.7

Source: See table 9.

Reference has already been made to the sharp contrast between population trends in Japan and most other Asian countries. Analysis by separate age groups of the projections prepared by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare brings the outstanding characteristics of the Japanese demographic situation into sharp focus. The most notable characteristic of the Japanese projections is the relative *and* absolute contraction of the younger age groups, owing to the sharp fall of the birth rate during the postwar period, from levels already well below those typical of the ECAFE region. The child population of Japan is projected to decline by over 30 per cent from 1955 to 1975, while the working age population will increase by about 35 per cent as children reach adult age. According to the projections, there will only be about half as many children per 100 adults of working age in 1975 as in 1955, while the total number of dependents will decrease somewhat less, owing to an increase of persons in the upper age groups. The projected Japanese burden of dependency in 1975, including the population 65 years of age and over, is less than half of that projected for the Federation of Malaya, even if the Malayan fertility rate should decline by as much as 40 per cent between 1960 and 1980.

But the problem of employment creation, in terms of the numbers to be employed, remains virtually unaffected by changes in the rate of population growth. Estimated increases in manpower far exceed the increases experienced by the European countries during comparable stages of economic development. In the light of the unstable employment situation indicated in the previous section, and of the knowledge that labour force increases of much smaller dimensions have caused serious problems of unemployment and unrest in European countries, there is reason to be apprehensive about the ominous population trends in Asia.

III. POPULATION GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

A. ESTIMATES OF RURAL AND URBAN MANPOWER

As noted in section A above, many of the changes in the characteristics of the population which result from the process of economic development may be expected to be associated with the process of urbanization. This imparts special interest to urbanization itself and leads quite naturally to the investigation of urban-rural differences in population growth. In this section we have constructed separate projections for rural and urban manpower. For practical reasons of time and of availability of data, the section is limited to the consideration of a single country, India. The conclusions are to a greater or lesser degree relevant to many countries in Asia and elsewhere.

Projections of rural and urban population

The projections of rural and urban population and manpower for India are formed by splitting the Coale and Hoover projections of total population in the respective areas, taking into consideration the difference in the age and sex distribution. The assumptions governing the estimates were kept simple for computational reasons and because, as a matter of principle, it is considered desirable to keep such assumptions as uncomplicated as possible, so as not to introduce a misleading degree of precision and detail into an operation which ought to be interpreted *as an illustration* of the kind of future problems that are implied by present trends, *not as predictions* of actual occurrences in the future.[27]

One of the few things that can be stated with confidence about the social and economic transformation taking place in most Asian countries is that it is leading to a heavy and increasing flow of migration from rural to urban areas. Urban growth is two to three times higher than the average growth of total population.[28] As a starting point for the projection of urban population in India, it was assumed that male urban population would increase 2.5 times as fast as total population.[29]

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[27] The main purpose of an article such as this is to arouse public interest so that efforts will be made either to prevent the projected events from taking place or to design development policies to cope with them or both. Of course, the perception of trends in the observed data is a matter of judgment on the part of the investigator.

[28] See for example, UNESCO, *Urbanization in Asia and the Far East*, Proceedings of the joint United Nations — UNESCO Seminar, Bangkok, 8-18 August 1956. Calcutta, 1957.

[29] Census data of India show that the average ratio of the decennial rate of increase of urban population to that of total population from 1931 to 1961 was a little more than 2. However, male urban population has in the past increased faster than total population. The ratio of 2.5 is applied to the relative increase of the male urban population as compared with total male population.

The distribution by age and sex of the urban population estimates was, in principle, derived by the method developed in similar projections for Ceylon.[30] The following steps were involved:

1. The component of urban growth due to natural increase was arrived at by applying the same age-specific survival ratios to the urban as to the projected total population, classified by sex and 5-year age groups; age-group 0-4 years was computed on the assumption that the child-woman ratio is the same for the urban as for the total population. This method is likely to give an over-estimate of the natural increase in urban areas; although rural-urban fertility differentials are as yet insignificant, modern urban living conditions are likely to have a depressing effect on fertility within the next 25 years.

2. The residual between total growth of the urban male population and its natural increase component was then divided into two components, one consisting of migration from rural to urban areas and the other of population in areas incorporated from rural to urban. The ratio between migrants and incorporated population was assumed 4 to 1.[31]

3. On the basis of a study of migration to Indian cities,[32] the age distribution of migrants was estimated as follows:

Age-group	*Males* (%)	*Females* (%)
0–4	4	6
5–9	6	8
10–14	10	15
15–19	23	20
20–24	28	18
25–29	18	13
30–34	8	6
35–39	3	5
40–44	—	4
45–49	—	3
50–54	—	2
Total	100	100

4. The number of female migrants were assumed to constitute 70 per cent of the number of male migrants. This assumption was used in the Ceylonese projections.

5. Age and sex distribution of the incorporated population was assumed to agree with the age and sex distribution of the urban population as recorded five years preceding the time of estimation. A major reason for urban incorporation of a rural area is its acquired urban characteristics.

The main results of the projections are shown in table 11, which presents "high" and "low" projections of rural and urban population growth at 5-year intervals for the period 1951-1981.[33] These projections are derived from the "high" and "low" of total population. The most striking point of the present projections is that three-quarters of the over-all difference of 114 million between the "high" and "low" projections falls on the urban population. As a result, urban population would increase by over 250 per cent from 1956 to 1981 under the "high" projection, and by about 130 per cent under the "low" projection. The corresponding increase of the rural population would only be about 30 and 22 per cent, respectively.[34]

Changes in the distribution of population between rural and urban areas, and between major age groups are given in table 12. Under the "high" projection, the urban population would increase from 19 per cent of total population in 1956 to almost 39 per cent by 1981, compared with 31 per cent under the "low" projection. With regard to age distribution, there is a sharp decrease in the proportion of the male population of working age in rural areas under the "high" projection, accompanied by some increase in that group in urban areas. Under the "high" projection there is an increase in the male population under 15 years of age in rural areas from 39.5 per cent in 1956 to 45 per cent in 1981. Under the "low" projection, an increase in the proportion of the population in working age groups is found among both men and women, in both urban and rural areas, accompanied by a general sharp decline of the share of children in the population; as noted in section A.1, this change is typical of what may be expected from a fertility decline.

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[30] R.M. Sundrum, with the assistance of V.K. Rao and S. Selvaratnam, *Manpower Resources of Ceylon 1956-1981*. Colombo, 1959.

[31] This is some modification of an assumption used by R.M. Sundrum, *op.cit.*

[32] S.N. Agarwala, "A Method Estimating Decade Internal Migration in Cities from Indian Census Data." *Indian Economic Review*, Feb. 1958, Vol.IV, No.1, pp.59-76.

[33] The 1951 data are included, since the 1951 census provides the starting point for the projections.

[34] The detailed results of the projections, by sex and 5-year age-groups, are given in appendix tables A(I-IV) and B(I-IV).

Table 11.

INDIA: PROJECTED RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1951-1981

Year	*Population (millions)*			*Indexes of growth (1956= 100)*		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
	"High" projection					
1951	294.9	61.8	356.7	95.0	84.7	93.0
1956	310.4	73.0	383.4	100	100	100
1961	330.7	91.5	422.2	106.5	125.3	110.1
1966	352.4	116.9	469.3	113.5	160.1	122.4
1971	375.1	149.7	524.8	120.8	205.1	136.9
1976	392.4	195.8	588.2	126.4	268.2	153.4
1981	405.4	256.3	661.7	130.6	351.1	172.6
	"Low" projection					
1961	328.4	89.7	418.1	105.8	122.9	109.1
1966	346.0	108.6	454.6	111.5	148.8	118.6
1971	360.4	129.6	490.5	116.1	177.5	127.8
1976	370.6	151.7	522.3	119.4	207.8	136.2
1981	378.1	170.1	548.2	121.8	233.0	143.0

Table 12.

INDIA: PROJECTED RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX, 1951-1981

A. *Rural and urban distribution (Per cent)*

Year	Total		Males		Females	
	Rural	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*
	"High" projection					
1951	82.7	17.3	81.8	18.2	83.5	16.5
1956	81.0	19.0	80.0	20.0	81.9	18.1
1961	78.3	21.7	77.2	22.8	79.5	20.5
1966	75.1	24.9	73.7	26.3	76.5	23.5
1971	71.5	28.5	69.8	30.2	73.2	26.8
1976	66.7	33.3	64.6	35.4	68.8	31.2
1981	61.3	38.7	58.8	41.2	63.8	36.2
	"Low" projection					
1961	78.5	21.5	77.5	22.5	79.7	20.3
1966	76.1	23.9	74.8	25.2	77.4	22.6
1971	73.6	26.4	72.1	27.9	75.1	24.9
1976	71.0	29.0	69.3	30.7	72.6	27.4
1981	69.0	31.0	67.2	32.8	70.9	29.1

B. *Distribution by major age groups (Per cent)*

Year	Rural population			Urban population		
	0 — 14	*15 — 64*	*65 +*	*0 — 14*	*15 — 64*	*65 +*
	"High" projection					
Males						
1956	39.5	57.7	2.8	35.3	62.6	2.1
1981	45.0	50.2	4.8	34.5	63.5	2.0
Females						
1956	39.0	57.8	3.2	38.3	59.3	2.5
1981	41.4	53.9	4.7	39.3	58.2	2.6
	"Low" projection					
Males						
1956	39.5	57.7	2.8	35.3	62.6	2.1
1981	32.5	62.3	5.2	30.9	65.5	3.6
Females						
1956	39.0	57.8	3.2	38.3	59.3	2.5
1981	30.7	64.1	5.2	27.4	69.8	2.8

The projections in this section may be compared with the projections of trends of urbanization in India[35] recently worked out by Kingsley Davis.[36] As pertinent background to the present situation, Davis notes that urban growth in India during the past half century (1901-1951) has been slower than in other countries at similar stages of urbanization. Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, for example, all experienced a faster rate of urban growth, together with a faster rate of industrial development. As economic development gains momentum, the rate of urbanization in India may be expected to accelerate. This has been the experience of all the countries that at present are highly urbanized, as noted in some detail by Davis. Data from these countries also indicate that the later the process started, the faster it has tended to proceed. Particularly interesting in this connexion is the much faster increase in urbanization experienced by Japan than by both the United Kingdom and the United States, the latter in turn accomplishing the population redistribution faster than the former. In the light of this pattern of urban growth, it is of interest to note that an extrapolation of the Indian trend of urbanization during the shorter and more recent period from 1931 to 1951 according to a logistic curve[37] would yield a higher rate of urban growth than was experienced in any of the above-mentioned three countries. Davis estimated the upper and lower limits of urban growth in India. For the lower limit, Indian data are fitted to a logistic curve in line with United States experience. This is chosen as a suitable minimum estimate in view of the more recent and much faster growth in Japan. The upper limit was set by extrapolating Indian experience during the decades 1931-1951 according to a logistic curve where the upper asymptote would eventually yield a population in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants at 65 per cent of the total.

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[35] Without regard to breakdowns by age and sex.

[36] "Urbanization in India: Past and Future", A mimeographed paper presented to the seminar on urbanization in India, University of California, Berkeley, 1960.

[37] The pattern of urban growth has everywhere approached an "S", or logistic type curve.

The projections presented in the present study fall by and large within the range of Davis' projections. His lower estimates give a population in centres with 20,000 or more at 19.3 per cent of the total by 1975. If this is converted to include all urban areas, according to the distribution of urban areas by size class in 1951, a percentage of 28 is arrived at. Davis' extrapolation of the Indian trend yields urban population at about 38 per cent by 1975. In comparison, the "high" and "low" urban projections in table 13 (for 1976) are 33 and 29 per cent respectively. Thus both the "high" and "low" estimates lie within Davis' upper and lower limits.

These Indian projections may be compared with the actual experience of another country at a similar stage of urban development. A comparison of the Indian projectoins with the Japanese experience, is presented in table 12.[38] The Indian projections are in no way extreme in comparison with the Japanese data. A considerable similarity is present once allowance is made for the smoother progression and predetermined direction of the Indian trends due to the mechanics of the projection method. The "low" Indian projection of rural and urban increase fits the Japanese experience fairly well. Japanese urbanization was faster in relation to total population growth than what has been projected for India.

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[38] The definition of rural areas as communities below 10,000 inhabitants is more liberal than the Indian definition.

Table 13.

COMPARATIVE RURAL AND URBAN GROWTH OF POPULATION: JAPANESE EXPERIENCE, 1893-1918; INDIAN PROJECTIONS, 1956-1981

A. *JAPAN*

Per cent distribution

	1893	*1898*	*1903*	*1908*	*1913*	*1918*
Rural pop.[a]	84.0	82.2	79.4	75.1	72.4	68.1
Urban pop.[b]	16.0	17.8	20.6	24.9	27.6	31.9

Per cent change

	1881/93	*1893/98*	*1898/1903*	*1903/08*	*1908/13*	*1913/18*
Rural pop.[a]	1.2	5.5	3.3	0.8	2.7	—0.9
Urban pop.[b]	29.9	20.6	23.4	29.1	18.0	21.8
Total pop.	4.9	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	5.4

B. *INDIA*

Per cent distribution

"High" projection	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
Rural pop.	81.0	78.3	75.1	71.5	66.7	61.3
Urban pop.	19.0	21.7	24.9	28.5	33.3	38.7

Per cent change

	1951/56	*1956/61*	*1961/66*	*1966/71*	*1971/96*	*1976/81*
Rural pop.	5.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.3
Urban pop.	18.1	25.3	27.8	28.0	30.8	30.9
Total pop.	7.5	10.1	11.2	11.8	12.1	12.5

Per cent distribution

"Low" projection	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
Rural pop.	81.0	78.5	76.1	73.6	71.0	69.0
Urban pop.	19.0	21.5	23.9	26.4	29.0	31.0

Per cent change

	1951/56	*1956/61*	*1961/66*	*1966/71*	*1971/96*	*1976/81*
Rural pop.	5.3	5.8	5.4	4.2	2.8	2.0
Urban pop.	18.1	22.9	21.1	19.3	17.1	12.1
Total pop.	7.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	6.6	5.0

Source for Japan: Taeuber, Irene B., *The Population of Japan.* Princeton, 1958, p.49.

[a] Communities below 10,000.

[b] Communities 10,000 and over.

Projections of rural and urban manpower

It is comparatively easy to estimate the dimensions of the growth of rural and urban manpower once projections of rural and urban population by age and sex have been made. The main difference between rural and urban areas in the male participation in the labour force is the extent to which young and old people take part in economic activities. Since our assumption of a heavy influx of migrants of working age into urban areas affects the age structure of rural and urban areas, there is a case for the projecting of rural and urban labour force on a detailed age-specific basis. At the same time it should be borne in mind that urban age-specific rates of labour force participation are likely to change over time, and that the tendency of immigrants to bolster the relative size of the labour force is counterbalanced by a withdrawal of young people for educational and training purposes. For women, future changes in the age structure are of less relevance, and it is hazardous to speculate about changes in their participation in economic activities. In view of the long time perspective involved, and of the illustrative nature of the estimates, it was considered preferable to estimate manpower on the basis of some very simple assumptions.

The projections of rural and urban labour force have been made on the assumption of constant over-all participation rates for the age group 15-64 years of age. The rural and urban rates for men were determined as 95 and 85 per cent, respectively, on the basis of data collected by the National Sample Survey.[39] The corresponding rates for women, according to the same source of information, were taken as 50 and 25 per cent. The computed indices of growth of the Indian labour force are shown in table 14. The absolute figures are given in Appendix table C.[40]

A comparison of the data in table 14 with the growth of the population of working age, as given in table 9 above, indicates the extent to which the growth of the labour force would be retarded by urbanization, due to the lower rate of labour force participation in urban areas. Whereas the population 15-64 years of age is projected to increase by 64 per cent under the "high" projection and by 58 per cent under the "low" projection, the labour force increase would only amount to 55 and 54 per cent respectively.

One striking consequence of these changes in the age structure is the reversal of the differential between the "high" and "low" in the projections of the economically active population in rural areas. There would be more labour available in rural areas under the low projection that under the high projection! The rural labour force would increase only 16 per cent by 1981 under the high projection as against more than 30 per cent under the low projection (table 14). This reversal is entirely the result of changes in the age structure in rural areas; the total rural population would grow faster under the high projection than under the low one (table 11).[41]

Table 14.

PROJECTED GROWTH OF INDIAN LABOUR FORCE. 1956-1981.
RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX
(1956=100)

Year	*Total labour force*			*Rural labour force*			*Urban labour force*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
"High" projection									
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	108.0	108.4	107.4	104.6	103.9	105.3	126.6	126.8	125.5
1966	117.2	118.0	115.4	108.5	107.9	110.7	162.1	163.4	156.9
1971	128.3	129.8	125.0	112.9	110.6	116.4	207.4	209.3	200.0
1976	141.3	143.9	135.1	115.6	111.9	121.8	273.0	276.1	260.8
1981	155.4	159.5	146.7	115.7	110.4	125.1	357.8	362.9	337.3
"Low" projection									
1961	107.9	108.3	107.0	104.8	104.2	105.3	124.2	124.9	121.6
1966	117.4	118.0	116.2	110.7	109.4	112.4	152.7	153.7	149.0
1971	129.2	130.2	126.9	117.9	116.2	120.4	187.5	188.3	184.3
1976	142.0	143.7	138.3	125.6	123.5	128.9	226.2	227.3	221.6
1981	153.5	155.7	148.9	132.4	129.6	136.9	261.7	263.4	254.9

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[39] Government of India, *National Sample Survey, No.14,* Table 7.7.

[40] To check the over-all effect of the simplified assumption regarding labour force participation by men, a projection of the male labour force in rural and urban areas in 1981 was made, using more detailed age-specific participation rates, as reported in the National Sample Survey Report. The results indicate only relatively minor differences —of the order of 2 to 3 per cent—between the two methods. Because of the changes in age structure inherent in our assumption of urban growth, the adopted method of labour force projection, somewhat over-estimates the rural labour force. In view of the fact that this method entirely excludes rural workers under 15 and over 65 years of age, this may be regarded as a bias in the right direction. The urban labour force projections are, conversely, slightly lower than if age-specific participation rates had been used, a bias that may be expected to be somewhat offset by a likely reduction in labour force participation by young workers, as noted above. On balance, the simplified assumptions regarding participation in economic activities seem to give as "reasonable" results as would the more complex projection by age-groups.

[41] Coale and Hoover considered this kind of result to be unrealistic and, in order to avoid it, assumed the same age distribution for urban and rural areas. (*op.cit.* pp.251-252). But their assumptions about age distribution may be deemed equally unrealistic.

B. Projections in the Indian Five-Year Plans

During the third five-year plan, the Indian Planning Commission expects the labour force of India to increase about 14 million, and counts on the possibility of providing employment for 12 of these 14 million new entrants. Consequently, the absorption of the backlog of unemployment is not yet within sight, although a considerable acceleration in employment creation is anticipated. For the 25-year period 1951-1976, a total labour force increase of about 95 million has been forecast, of which 54 million will be in non-agricultural industries and the remainder in agriculture. On the average, this amounts to a compound rate of increase of about 4 per cent per annum of non-agricultural employment, and of one per cent per annum of agricultural employment. In view of the achievements during the first two plans, it is clear that a considerable acceleration in employment creation will be necessary in order to meet these targets. The estimated achievement during th first two plans, from 1951 to 1961, corresponds to an annual compound rate of growth of 2.5 per cent of non-agricultural employment, and 0.3 per cent of agricultural employment. The targets set for the third plan correspond to an annual rate of growth of employment of 3.5 per cent outside agriculture, and of 0.4 per cent within agriculture. Assuming that these goals will be reached, a further acceleration in employment creation during the decade 1966-1976 will be necessary in order to meet the over-all target set for the first five plans. The required annual average for the fourth and fifth plans would be 5.4 per cent for non-agricultural employment, and 2 per cent for agricultural employment.[42]

A comparison of the projections in this paper with the achievements to date and the targets set for future plans is presented in table 15 which shows each quinquennial or decennial, increase in millions according to the implied annual compound rate of growth. For the projections alone, corresponding data are given in greater detail in appendix table D.

The achievements in non-agricultural employment are in line with the projected growth of the urban labour force. The Planning Commission's projections of the urban labour force beyond the third five-year plan are arrived at by assuming it to be a fixed proportion of the total estimated population. But in spite of the fact that their projection of the total population lies considerably below both the "high" and "low" Coale-Hoover projections,[43] their estimate of urban labour force for 1976 is about 19 million higher than the more detailed projections presented in this paper. The main reason is that no account has been taken of the fact that a rural-urban redistribution of the population is likely to cut down the over-all proportion of the economically active population; in addition, the over-all labour force participation rate of about 40 per cent in 1951 is assumed to increase to 45 per cent by 1976. On balance, it would seem that these assumptions are likely to imply an excessive labour force growth and that the targets, as shown in table 15, are consequently on the high side. Under the projections in this paper, the over-all participation rate in 1976 becomes 37.3 per cent under the "high", and remains about 40 per cent under the "low" projection, the difference constituting the combined effect of changes in age-structure and the rate of urbanization. The similarity in the estimated compound rate of increase of employment requirements in "non-agricultural" and "urban" industries under the Planning Commission's targets and under the "high" projection is due to the different sizes of the bases against which the calculations are made.

Table 15.

EMPLOYMENT INCREASE IN INDIA — ACHIEVEMENTS AND PLANNED TARGETS COMPARED WITH PROJECTED INCREASES IN MANPOWER, 1951-1981, BOTH SEXES

Period	*Achievements and targets*[a]		*Projections*			
			"High"		*"Low"*	
	Agriculture	*Non-agriculture*[b]	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*[b]
		A. *Million*				
1951-56	1.5	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.5
1956-61	1.5	6.5	5.7	6.8	6.0	6.2
1961-66	2	10	5.1	9.1	7.6	7.3
1966-71	24	44	5.6	11.6	9.3	8.9
1971-76			3.5	16.8	10.0	9.9
1976-81	...	...	0.2	21.7	8.8	9.1
		B. *Percentage annual compound rate of growth*				
1951-56	0.2	2.5	0.8	3.9	0.8	3.9
1956-61	0.3	2.6	0.9	4.8	0.9	4.4
1961-66	0.4	3.5	0.7	5.1	1.1	4.2
1966-71	2.0	5.4	0.8	5.0	1.3	4.2
1971-76			0.5	5.7	1.3	3.8
1976	...	...	0.1	5.6	1.1	3.0

[a] The figures for the year 1951-1956 and 1956-1961 are estimates of the actual gravel in employment; other figures are projections of the Planning Commission. Source: See footnote 42.

[b] Total non-agricultural labour force in 1951 is given at 42 million compared with an urban labour force of 21.1 million.

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

The frequently asserted desire for an improvement in the level of living in countries of the ECAFE region will, among other things, in most instances require a diversification of the traditionally agricultural economy. The potential for agricultural development would only, in exceptional cases, permit much more than an improvement of the present unsatisfactory level of nutrition of rapidly growing populations. The development of a variety of non-agricultural industries may therefore, as a rule, be considered a prerequisite for the improvement of conditions of life. For a variety of reasons such development has, as noted above, a tendency to go hand in hand with urban growth. Not the least is the fact that manufacturing and other non-agricultural industries are interdependent, and require, to a considerable extent, fairly close location.

Whether the tendency towards a few giant-size cities,[44] which appears typical of present trends in many Asian countries, is desirable is, however, open to question. From many points of view a more decentralized development around a large number of smaller urban centres appears clearly advantageous. That urban concentration in some form is necessary and unavoidable appears certain, this being the reason for projecting Indian manpower resources separately for rural and urban areas.

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[42] Targets and achievements are given in: Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning Commission, *Outlook on Employment*, p.10.

[43] 530 million compared to 588 and 549 million, respectively.

[44] India, our chosen example for urban projections, is to a not inconsiderable extent characterized by this tendency. The population of the four largest cities increased, for example, 53 per cent between 1941 and 1951, compared with 33 per cent for the population of remaining urban areas.

A. THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

There is every indication that industrialization is a prerequisite to any major improvement in the standard of living of most Asian countries. The greater productivity of manufacturing and related industries can be seen from data on the net output per worker in different sectors of the economy. From an article in the *International Labour Review*[45] the following data on comparative values of net output per worker in the industry and services sectors were computed for India, Japan and Thailand, taking agricultural output at the value of 100 as the norm of comparison.[46]

	Industry	*Services*
India, 1951	260	300
Japan, 1954	280	300
Thailand, 1947	620	350

The contrast between agriculture, industry and services is striking. Equally interesting is the fact that similar estimates for European countries frequently yield differences of the same order of magnitude, even though the absolute figures of output per worker are at entirely different levels. Among the highly developed countries instances can also be found where the inter-sectoral differences in productivity are negligible — Canada and the United Kingdom, for example — or where agricultural output per worker is significantly higher than in the so-called secondary and tertiary industries; the comparative figures for industry and services in New Zealand are 60 and 65, respectively.

Because of the higher level of productivity, wages in non-agricultural, urban industries are also generally much higher than agricultural wages or income. Coale and Hoover estimate that per capita non-farm income in India was about twice as high as farm income in 1951.[47] This income differential would appear to be an obvious incentive to rural-urban migration, although part of the differential may merely reflect the higher costs of living. Some interesting, although by necessity crude and tentative, data may be quoted from the Indian National Sample Survey. The average monthly income, of persons reporting any income, was found to be well over 70 per cent higher in urban than in rural areas, Rs. 64.7 versus Rs. 37.5. Taking the different proportions of the population economically active in urban and rural areas into account and deflating the reported averages accordingly, per capita income in urban and rural areas is found to be Rs. 22 and Rs. 17, respectively.[48] If differences in the cost of living were taken into account, the differential would be further reduced.

The higher wages and higher productivity in urban industries reflects the more intensive and steady employment of workers in these industries, the large input of capital per worker in the industry and services sectors, and their greater potential for productive use of capital.[49] In view of the serious over-crowding that already characterizes Indian agriculture and its limited capacity for further absorption of manpower, regardless of changes in production techniques,[50] it is clear that much of the future manpower growth will have to be absorbed by non-agricultural employment. This line of thinking is reflected in the goals and recommendations of the Indian planning authorities. The draft outline of the third five-year plan stated that the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture should be reduced to 60 per cent by 1976, a shift implying a rural-urban redistribution more or less in line with the projections given in section B.I above.

B. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN, THE SOVIET UNION AND MAINLAND CHINA

A brief historical sketch of the population problems and demographic changes attendant on industrialization in several countries may serve as a first step in specifying some of the problems of employment creation for the rapidly-growing labour force in India and elsewhere in Asia. The experience of the highly developed *European countries* is of limited relevance because a stage of development in the European countries comparable to that in most of Asia today is far remote in time and with respect to technological possibilities. Their demographic expansion was gradual and more limited than may be envisaged in Asia on the basis of present trends, and overseas migration was a realistic alternative. *North America and Oceania* were characterized in their formative periods by a rich supply of agricultural resources in combination with an influx of people determined to establish themselves under strange conditions, an attitude that may be expected among all migrant groups including the rural-urban migrants in developing countries. Japan, the Soviet Union and mainland China have all recently passed through the stage of development (Mainland China is not out of it yet) in which India now finds itself.

Japan commands special interest because of its successful transformation of an agricultural economy into a highly industrialized economy in spite of a very limited supply of natural resources and a very high population density. Unfortunately, Japanese data on emlpoyment by industry are not available on a systematic basis for the period before 1920. The structural changes in employment, accompanying the process of urbanization depicted in table 13 above, can therefore not be shown. The interrelationship between urban growth and the development of non-agricultural industries is, however, clearly illustrated by data for the period 1920-1955.[51] The relative decline of agriculture in the Japanese economy during the period 1920-1955 is indicated by a reduction in the proportion of men engaged in agriculture and related industries from about 48 to not quite 34 per cent. This change was accompanied by an increase in the share of secondary employment from 23.4 to 29.4 per cent and in tertiary employment from 28.4 to 36.8 per cent.[52] Barring intermediary fluctuations, the relative decline in primary industry took place without any change in the absolute number of men engaged in these industries, whereas secondary and tertiary employment increased from 3.9 to 7.0 and from 4.8 to 8.8 million, respectively.

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[45] "The World's Working Population. II. Its Industrial Distribution." Vol. LXXIII, No.5, May 1956, pp.501-521.

[46] These data are to some extent biased against agriculture because some subsistence production is excluded.

[47] Coale and Hoover, *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries*, p.131 ff.

[48] Government of India, *National Sample Survey No.14*, p.94.

[49] For a discussion of some relevant factors in this connexion, reference may be made to two previous articles in this *Bulletin:* "Growth Models for Illustrating the Effects of Alternative Employment and Investment Policies", Vol. IX, No.1, pp.17-31; and "Population Trends and Related Problems". Vol.X, No.1, p.33 ff.

[50] Such changes may include the introduction of labour-saving devices.

These data give an especially impressive picture of redistribution of manpower in view of the fact that the period under consideration includes the disruptive years following the Second World War. The high absorptive capacity of Japanese manufacturing industries is enhanced by the relatively labour-intensive small-scale industries, whose production is complementary to and often integrated with large-scale capital-intensive industries. This small-scale industry sector suffers from some of the same problems that afflict the agricultural sector, viz. low productivity, unsatisfactory working conditions and low wages.

Table 16.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF PRIMARY. SECONDARY AND TERTIARY MALE EMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN, 1920-1953

Industry	*1920-1930*	*1930-1940*	*1940-1947*	*1947-1950*	*1950-1955*
Primary	0.2	–14.0	29.3	–2.9	–8.1
Secondary . . .	15.0	42.6	–9.7	0.3	20.0
Tertiary	30.4	–1.1	–6.5	24.9	21.9

Source: Taeuber, Irene B., *The Population of Japan*, p.87.

The interrelations between primary, secondary and tertiary industries are shown in table 16. The traditionally flexible primary industry served as receptacle for surplus labour following the calamities of the last war. During the postwar recovery there has been a marked exodus from agriculture into service industries. Lately the increase in secondary employment has also been pronounced; however, in 1955, the share of secondary employment, particularly of its main component, manufacturing employment, remained considerably below the 1940 share, whereas the share of tertiary industry showed a marked increase. The role of service industries as a buffer against surplus manpower in Japan is suggested not only by the increasing relative importance of this type of employment, but also by the relatively high share of tertiary employment in relation to secondary employment, for example, as compared with the situation in western European countries.[53] The annual compound percentage rates of increase of primary, secondary and tertiary industries during the prewar period 1920-1940 and the longer period 1920-1955 are an indication of the average speed with which the redistribution and absorption of manpower growth has taken place. Not even during the period 1920-1940, which included a remarkable expansion of manufacturing production during the thirties, did the combined annual rate of expansion of secondary and tertiary employment exceed 2 per cent. The expansion of secondary industries during the decade preceding the war demanded all suitable manpower and caused a reduction in both primary and tertiary employment.

Table 16.

PERCENTAGE ANNUAL INCREASE OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

Industry	*1920-1940*	*1920-1955*
Primary	–0.7	– 0
Secondary	2.5	1.7
Tertiary	1.3	1.8
TOTAL	0.8	1.1

An even faster rate of expansion of non-agricultural employment was achieved by *the Soviet Union.* A study by A. D. Redding[54] shows an increase in non-agricultural employment from 9.9 to 36.4 millions during the period 1928-1950, equivalent to a compound rate of growth of slightly more than 6 per cent per annum. Industrial employment increased even more, by about 11.5 per cent per annum, during the ten-year period 1928-1937.

It is impossible to tell on the basis of available information to what extent the higher rates of expansion of the Soviet than of the Japan non-agricultural employment may be ascribed to differences in the endowment of natural resources, or to differences in the economic and social structure of the society. That the Soviet Union is infinitely more rich in resources than Japan is indisputable, but there is evidence to support the contention that the Soviet system of planned economic development was also a determinant of the high rates of expansion of non-agricultural, in particular industrial, employment. The emphasis on the location of industrial centres in what had previously been remote and sparsely populated areas, by the Soviet authorities may also have been a contributing factor to the rapid increase in non-agricultural employment. Another factor may have been the unsettled conditions in Soviet agriculture during the nineteen thirties, probably leading to an exceptionally large exodus of rural population which, under prevailing recruitment conditions, was able to secure non-agricultural employment.

Statistics on *mainland China* are scanty and irregular. But a general impression of its employment problems can be had from comments in various types of literature. The degree of urbanization appears only slightly higher than what is found in India. According to Hughes and Luard, between 20 and 25 per cent of the population were living in towns and cities at the time of the 1953 census, with somewhat more than one-half of this urban population residing in communities of more than 10,000 inhabitants.[55] An official statement to the effect that there was an urban population of about 100 million, or about 15 per cent of the total, in 1957 implies a definition of urban that excludes towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants.[56] The same statement also refers to the migration to the cities by about 8 million peasants during the first five-year plan, i.e. the period 1953-1957. The over-all rate of growth of the Chinese population of about 2 per cent per annum, the growth of the urban population in centres of 10,000 or more inhabitants is about twice as high, somewhat lower than urban growth in many other Asian countries.

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[51] See, for example, Treauber, Irene B., *The Population of Japan*, pp.71, 87.

[52] Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry and fishing secondary industry to mining, construction and manufacturing; tertiary industry to trade, banking, insurance, transportation, communications and other services.

[53] "The world's Working Population, II", *op.cit.*, p.505.

[54] A.D. Redding, *Distribution of U.S.S.R. Non-Agricultural Employment 1928-1950: A Preliminary Study.* Rand Research Memorandum No.703, 18 October 1951, Table 1.

[55] T.J. Hughes and D.E.T. Luard, *The Economic Development of Communist China 1949-1958.* London, 1959, p.6.

Urban employment is reported to have considerably more than doubled between 1949 and 1957. The number of labourers and employees increased from 11 million in 1949 to 24 million in 1957, making for an annual average of about 1.8 million.[57] These figures include 3 million capitalists and owners of private enterprise, who may perhaps be considered as newly employed in the light of organizational changes in the economy. The growth was relatively large during the early years of rehabilitation and declined thereafter; the annual increase in the employment of urban workers has recently been estimated at around 1-1.2 million.[58]

Assuming that these employment data refer to the urban population in towns and cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, as appears justified from the context in which they appear, they are still too low to comprise workers of all kinds. In addition to the apparently well-defined categories of workers and employees, there are likely to be sizeable groups of self-employed or more loosely attached workers of different kinds. From the point of view of future prospects for urban employment, however, the quoted figures are perhaps more relevant, since certain types of urban employment in mainland China are likely to disappear, as the social and economic transformation continues and the present occupants of such jobs die or shift to other types of employment.

Regardless of the exact size of the urban labour force in mainland China, it appears clear that the urban employment situation is highly problematic. The rural-urban migration alone, which to a considerable extent consists of unaccompanied men of working age,[59] appears to approach the number of available jobs in urban areas. Measures against urban unemployment is a recurring theme in comments on the employment situation. The displeasure of the authorities at the blind movements of peasants to the towns has at times been followed by drastic measures, such as the rounding up and return of peasant migrants to the farms.[60] The "surplus" population is encouraged to leave for the "hilly areas" (to break new land) or to go into agricultural or forestry projects where labour is needed, and organized outward movements of "cadres" for projects of this type have frequently taken place. The creation of jobs in catering, service and handicraft trades is at times propagated, and housewives in urban areas are told to be content with household work.[61] In addition to direct measures against urbanization, a narrowing of the gap between rural and urban standards of living is urged as a means of stemming the rural-urban flood of migrants.[61]

The most publicized aspect of the mainland Chinese rehabilitation and development work is the huge labour-intensive projects of various kinds in rural areas that undoubtedly are of decisive importance for both the economic and social transformation of the tradition-bound Chinese society. The exodus of numerous "cadres" from urban areas for agricultural and forestry work in remote areas, referred to above, is one example of such projects. Best known and probably most important are the numerous river control projects, designed to provide irrigation for agriculture and to eliminate the danger of flooding, which has constituted an age-old curse of vast Chinese areas. Foremost among these is the Huai River Project, which at one time or another is estimated to have provided work for about 20 million people and for a maximum of about 2.5 million people at one and the same time.[62]

Towards the end of the first five-year plan, reviews of achievements led to the formulation of certain general principles of great importance for the difficult employment situation. It was stressed that capital-intensive large-scale industries had been over-emphasized at the expense of smaller more labour-intensive plants. Industrial development should take the interests of the entire population into account. The economic results of investments should be evaluated on the basis of their contribution to additional employment as well as to national income. Industrial projects should not be located exclusively in large cities; they should, on the contrary, be placed in medium-sized and small towns and along railway lines, so as to avoid over-population of the large cities and to enable the entire country to benefit from economic development.

A reorganization of agricultural production was given top priority in the programme of the present Government of mainland China long before it came to power. During its 11-year-old régime it has carried out the most far-reaching change in social and economic organization that has ever occurred. At first land was re-distributed according to the principle that land belongs to the tiller. Afterwards production teams of small groups of farmers were formed in order to rationalize production. This soon gave way to the formation of agricultural collectives with about 800 members on the average, and in 1958 to the formation of communes with a typical membership of about 25,000 or 30 advanced co-operatives or collectives though the actual size varied considerably. By November 1958, 26,000 communes, comprising 98 per cent of the rural population, had been formed. In addition, a number of state farms of various types exist. More recently, much of the tight organization under the commune system appears to have been rejected in favour of a more liberal system, stressing the need for some material incentive for the peasants.[63]

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[56] Sung Ping, "The Problem of Employment", *Lao Tung* (*Labor*), No.21, Oct. 4, 1957. The percentage is arrived at after allowing for an annual increase in total population of 12-15 million following the 1953 census.

[57] Ta Chen, "New China's Population Census of 1953 and its Relations to National Reconstruction and Demographic Research", International Statistical Institute, 30th Session, Stockholm, 1957.

[58] "It is Necessary to Overcome Erroneous Ideas in Respect of Labor and Employment", *Ta Kung Pao*, Peking, Sept. 25, 1957; Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, p.119.

[59] Employees and workers are furthermore encouraged to migrate alone or to send their families back to the native village. Sung Ping, *op.cit.*

[60] Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, p.118.

[61] Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, p.119. The establishment of communes may have changed this situation as indicated on p.23 below.

[62] Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, p.107.

The communes may be viewed as an attempt to spread industrialization in some form also to rural areas. The advanced co-operatives were too small for the effective operation of local industries. Large-scale irrigation works and the provision and allocation of development funds also required organization on a larger scale than was provided by the collectives. The development projects of the communes were actually designed on such a scale that the previously over-abundant labour supply was considered insufficient. This led to the establishment of communal kitchens and nurseries — measures designed to free women from household duties and make them available for work in the fields.[64] A similar development is reported for urban areas, where the establishment of communes is said to have freed 27 million women from household work. As a result these women could go to work in workshops, schools, clinics, mess halls, nurseries, etc.[65]

Record-breaking advances in various fields of production were claimed for 1958 as a result of the reorganization into communes. These results were later revised downwards by considerable margins; nevertheless, they remain impressive. Towards the end of 1958 it became clear that the new form of organization was in difficulty owing to, *inter alia*, resistance of the population to the heavy demands on labour. This led to organizational modifications, followed by further, more far-reaching changes. The communes, like many other forms of organization, may be considered as an experiment which already has led to a number of modifications and is likely to lead to further changes, as a result of accumulated experience or changed circumstances.[66]

As already indicated above, *Indian* urbanization appears to be of somewhat larger proportions than urban growth in mainland China. This is at least partly due to the fact that urban migration in India is unrestricted, whereas the Chinese authorities try to dissuade prospective migrants from leaving their villages and at times impose positive checks on what is considered excessive urban growth. To what extent Chinese and Indian urbanization differ in other respects is impossible to say in the absence of comparable data on the main characteristics of the process. It appears, however, likely that "new" urban growth is of relatively greater importance in mainland China than in India, since the type of urbanization that accompanies industrialization tended to be concentrated in certain coastal areas in mainland China before the present Government came to power. At present, the development of previously neglected internal regions is accorded high priority in mainland China whereas Indian urban growth over recent decades largely may be characterized as a movement to traditional urban centres. This aspect of mainland Chinese economic development is likely to account for part of the high employment in construction work of different types, which appears characteristic of the mainland Chinese situation.

The greatest difference with regard to methods and achievements in economic development between mainland China and India, not least from the point of view of the number of people affected, probably lies in the field of rural and agricultural organization. In India, the main emphasis has been on the so-called community development programme. Through training of a small nucleus of leaders in different fields and some assistance in the provision of material equipment necessary for the improvement of mainly agricultural productivity, its objective is to generate a vigorous movement of self-help for the improvement of rural living conditions.

As far as the organization of agricultural production is concerned, conditions have, however, to a considerable extent been left untouched, and various types of evaluation reports indicate that the effect of the programme on rural conditions is relatively slight so far.[67] The possibility that a potential for future changes is being built up should, of course, be kept in mind, but the question of the necessity for additional organizational changes and a more active and widespread training programme does arise.[68] It is true that voluntary assistance to co-villagers is traditional in many rural areas all over the world, but such assistance is usually based on the principle of mutuality, and much of the work needed at present cannot easily be evaluated in terms of individual benefits, in addition to being a very different nature from traditional agricultural pursuits.

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[63] See, for example, "Peiping Retreats in Economic Field", *The New York Times*, 11 March 1961, p.2.

[64] Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, pp.68-69, 155.

[65] *Ta Kung Pao* (Hong Kong), 2 November 1960.

[66] Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, pp.156-159.

[67] See, for example, the draft report of the Indian Statistical Institute, *National Sample Survey, No.31,* Tables with Notes on Wages, Employment, Income and Indebtedness of Agricultural Labour Households. Separate data on Community Protect and other areas indicate no significant differences. The reports of the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission contain interesting discussions of the problems encountered by the programme and suggestions for the improvement of the present organization.

[68] See, for example, Wilfred Malenbaum, "India and China: Contrasts in Economic Performance". *American Economic Review,* June 1959.

V. SOME WAYS OF CREATING MORE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

The majority of the population in most low-income countries is becoming increasingly aware of the existence of enormous international differences in levels of living. Impatience over the slow process of catching up with the economically advanced countries is therefore mounting. The importance of this aspect of the present social and economic transformation of the low-income countries is indicated by the fact that the drive for development is at times referred to as the "revolution of rising expectations".[69]

The economically highly developed countries undoubtedly also experienced the effect of "rising demands" on their social climate during the earlier stages of development. The demand for change was, however, in most instances less intense, because the potentialities of development were largely unknown and therefore exerted less pressure. The impatience over what was often a slow rate of progress was consequently less, and many economic and social problems were left to take care of themselves as resources might, or might not, permit.

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[69] United Nations, *Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN. 5/346, 9 March 1961), p.9.

In the light of a more intensive desire for improvement in the conditions of living, the present economic and social problems of the low-income countries may require a more active approach than was attempted in the developed countries at a similar stage of development, in order to channel the understandable impatience into productive effort. To this may be added the fact that many of the low-income countries, at present attempting to industrialize, are starting with relatively fewer resources than the industrialized countries had at their disposal, at the same time as their rapidly growing populations are exerting increasing pressure against this narrow resource base.

With regard to employment, sole dependence on the slow increase in manpower needs of the new industries would appear highly conducive to social unrest. As an indicator of the small size of the "modern" sector in the employment situation, it may, for example, be noted that factory workers recently were reported to constitute 2 per cent of the total economically active population in India.[70]

The drafting of young men for a period of national labour service would be a way of mobilizing part of the potential labour of the unemployed and the under-employed in the ECAFE region. This possibility has been discussed in Pakistan. A similar programme, mainly affecting certain categories of students, has been suggested in India.

Ideas along these lines are far from new, and have already been put to practice in many countries. During the nineteenth century, when unemployment caused great hardship in the United Kingdom, proposals were made to organize idle youths into a "production army", with or without the co-operation of the regular army. Similar proposals were put forward during the early part of the twentieth century in European countries and the United States.

Practical work along these lines was initiated after the First World War. Bulgaria was the first European country to introduce a national labour service in 1920. Other countries followed its example, and in the wake of the Great Depression in the thirties, most European countries established labour and training camps as a means of dealing with the difficult employment situation.

In 1933, the United States initiated the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), an organization that recruited idle youths for conservation work of various kinds: tree planting to prevent soil erosion and timber famine, fighting of forest fires, building of erosion control check dams, etc. Tasks such as these now are accorded high priority in the under-developed countries. Army officers and army experience were relied upon to a considerable extent for the establishment and continuous management of the Corps.[71]

A new United States project is now being planned with the double purpose of providing employment and training for a large number of idle young people and executing a massive programme of forest, water, park and soil conservation projects at a nominal cost.[72] In addition, a Peace Corps is being organized to undertake international assistance in development work. The latter is mainly intended for college students, and would appear related to the Indian idea of enlisting students for a period of national service.

The establishment of a national labour service would involve great financial and organizational efforts, but it would also yield great rewards, directly in the form of the work performed and indirectly in the form of possibilities for training and education that could be incorporated into such a programme. A young villager who has done service for a year or two on development projects, together with other young men from other parts of the country, could hardly avoid learning things that would make him more receptive to change and willing to try the new ways of life and work that are necessary for an improvement of his living conditions.

A national labour service, whether voluntary or compulsory, would have much in common with military service. The establishment of such a service might be by a joint civilian and military agreemnet such as was tried successfully by the United States CCC. In Asia, the Chinese authorities, both on the mainland and in Taiwan, are making use of the armed forces for labour service, especially construction work, as well as for regular military duty.

In most Asian countries, labour is mobilized on a voluntary basis for projects of the local community. This form of labour service is an essential part of community development programmes. As mentioned in the discussion of Indian labour problems, the record of the Indian community development programme does not seem very impressive. In recent United Nations study on the contribution of rural community development programmes to national economic development in Asia and the Far East, it is stated that labour "is being contributed on a very small scale — even as little as one or two days (per person) a year". There is even evidence that in India, this form of labour is becoming less rather than more prevalent.[73]

The community development programs are of limited value to the unemployed and severely under-employed who can least afford to offer their labour free of change,[74] who are likely to draw the least benefits from the community projects because they do not own land or other property. The means of subsistence must be provided if the entirely idle manpower is to be drawn into employment.

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[70] Government of India, *National Sample Survey No.14*, p.5.

[71] For a fuller description of the organization and experience of the CCC, which remained in existence until 1942, see, for example, Kenneth Holland and Frank Ernest Hill, *Youth in the CCC*, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C. 1942.

[72] 'New Youth Corps on Conservation is Being Planned", *The New York Times*, 21 March 1961, p.1.

[73] United Nations, *Community Development and Economic Development*. Part I. A Study of the Contribution of Rural Community Development Programmes to National Economic Development in Asia and the Far East. Bangkok, 1960, pp.51, 60.

[74] See K.N. Raj. *Employment Aspects of Planning in Under-Developed Countries*. Cairo, 1957, p.18 ff.

An exception to the general apathy toward community development programmes is southern Viet-Nam where a sense of urgency attends the community programme and a measure of discipline in the form of moral pressure is present. A tradition of compulsory labour of 40 to 50 man days a year during earlier regimes may be part of the reason for this. At present, a contribution of 20 to 25 days of work per adult male per year is considered typical in areas with an active programme. In addition, a large number of women take part in the work. In China: Taiwan, a national labour service law prescribes every household to contribute 10 days of labour per year for the maintenance of roads. The actual contribution appears to fall somewhat below this standard, but it is still sizeable.[75]

There is a critical shortage of skilled labour in the majority of Asian countries in spite of the over-supply of labour in general. At the same time, the plight of unemployed matriculated youths in India, for example, is notorious. The ninth round of the National Sample Survey found that, for the age-group 16-21 over 20 per cent of the educated, 12.6 per cent of the literate and 6.3 per cent of the illiterate males were unemployed.[76] Unpublished results from a Ceylonese employment survey[77] indicate a similar situation. Though less comprehensively documented, similar problems of adjusting existing institutions to rapidly changing conditions are evident in the employment situation in most under-developed countries. This seeming contradiction points to the need for an overhaul of the education system which obviously is not geared to the new demands of economic development.

A need in the under-developed countries is to train technicians of all kinds. To some extent, a short cut to the access of necessary skills may be obtained by educating more narrowly specialized technicians than has so far been customary in most countries. The rapid advance of technology makes such specialization unavoidable in all countries to some extent. On a large scale, this approach was first adopted by the Soviet Union and appears, more recently, to be followed by the centrally-planned economies. The strong emphasis on education and training in the industrial development of the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries is documented in a study by the Economic Commission for Europe.[78]

One of the major differences between the approach to economic development in mainland China and India lies in mainland China's greater emphasis on the development of human resources. By 1960 mainland China claimed a school attendance of 90 million at the primary level, about 1 million at the secondary and 810,000 at the college and university level. Particularly at the college level, the emphasis is almost exclusively on technical subjects like engineering, technical management, agriculture, medicine and pure science.[79]

By comparison, India is sending relatively fewer children to school and appears furthermore to have undertaken less changes with regard to curriculae. Secondary education is considered "the weakest link in the Indian education chain". Half of the children of primary school age attend school, and of these more than 20 per cent continue into secondary school. This suggests that the selection process of secondary school students is not a very demanding one; furthermore, the selection is not done "on the basis of ability, but on that of the capacity of the family to pay school fees"; more primary school children continue into secondary school in India than in the United Kingdom. In a country with scarce resources it would seem to be of great urgency to maintain a reasonable balance between basic and higher education to ensure that the difference between demand and supply of skills of various kinds stay within reasonable limits. The great shortage of skills of all kinds makes a co-ordinated expansion of educational and training facilities of crucial importance.[80]

Checks on over-urbanization may help to aleviate the burden of over-population. It is more expensive to maintain a surplus population in urban than in rural areas. Proper housing and sanitary, educational and health facilities are more costly in urban than in rural areas, and the growth of urban slums creates an acute danger of social unrest. The best way of slowing down rural-urban migration is to adopt an active programme for the development of rural areas and smaller urban centres. The successive reorganization of rural areas in mainland China may be taken as indicative of the steps in this direction. A similar attempt is the development of "centres of growth" in smaller towns and villages and of "linking up the economy of villages with the growing requirements of neighbouring urban areas" discussed in the *Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan* for India.

Apart from organizational and institutional reforms and innovations along such lines as has been sketched above, reference may, in conclusion, be made to an important field that falls outside the scope of this paper, namely, research and innovation in the field of production techniques specifically suited to the economic conditions of low-income countries with abundant labour supply. As noted above, a more decentralized development, largely based on relatively labour-intensive small-scale industry would, for example, appear a highly suitable complement to large-scale industry in a country like India. The economy of highly industrialized Japan is still, to a very considerable extent, based on highly integrated co-operation between capital-intensive large-scale and labour-intensive small-scale industry. The successful implementation of such a system is, however, likely to require systematic development of efficient techniques through research—a field that appears to receive very little attention in the under-developed countries. By contrast, production research and development occupies a very prominent place in the developed countries.[81]

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[75] United Nations, *Community Development and Economic Development*, pp. 50-51.

[76] Government of India, *National Sample Survey No. 16*, p.74.

[77] "Report to the Government of Ceylon on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment." Sample Survey, Ceylon, 1959.

[78] United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Economic Survey of Europe in 1957*. Ch. VII.

[79] See, for example, Luard and Hughes, *op.cit.*, pp.55, 75, and James J. Morisseau, "Chinese Reds Encourage Study", *The New York Herald Tribune*, May 1960.

[80] See, for example, W. Arthur Lewis, "The African Revolution. Education", *The Economist*, 1 January 1959; and Humayum Kabir, *Education in New India*, London, 1956, pp.11-43.

[81] See, for example, Edward S. Mason, *Promoting Economic Development*, Claremont, California, 1955, pp.36-37.

Appendix Table A.

INDIA: PROJECTED URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951-1981
CONSTANT FERTILITY, DECLINING MORTALITY

(Millions)

(I) MALE URBAN POPULATION

Age group	*1951*	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	4.5	5.4	6.8	8.7	11.2	14.5	19.3
5-9	3.7	4.3	5.3	6.8	8.8	11.5	15.0
10-14	3.7	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.7	10.1	13.2
15-19	3.5	4.4	5.2	6.4	8.0	10.6	14.0
20-24	3.3	4.2	5.7	7.1	8.8	11.5	15.2
25-29	2.9	3.7	5.0	6.9	8.6	11.0	14.4
30-34	2.4	3.0	4.0	5.5	7.5	9.5	12.3
35-39	2.1	2.4	3.1	4.2	5.7	7.9	10.0
40-44	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	4.0	5.7	7.6
45-49	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.6
50-54	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.8
55-59	0.85	0.90	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6
60-64	0.56	0.69	0.77	0.98	1.2	1.5	1.8
65 + ...	0.88	0.82	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7
All ages ...	32.7	38.6	48.6	62.2	78.0	5.0	137.6

(II) FEMALE URBAN POPULATION

Age group	*1951*	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	4.3	5.3	6.6	8.6	11.0	14.2	18.8
5-9	3.6	4.1	5.2	6.7	8.7	11.3	14.7
10-14	3.5	3.8	4.6	6.0	7.6	10.1	13.1
15-19	3.1	3.9	4.5	5.6	7.2	9.5	12.5
20-24	2.9	3.3	4.4	5.4	6.6	8.8	11.5
25-29	2.5	3.1	3.7	5.0	6.1	7.8	10.2
30-34	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.9	5.3	6.6	8.4
35-39	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.2	5.6	7.1
40-44	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.5	4.5	6.0
45-49	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.8
50-54	0.93	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.8
55-59	0.76	0.82	0.95	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7
60-64	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.85	1.1	1.6	1.9
65 + ...	0.73	0.85	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.0
All ages ...	29.2	34.5	42.9	54.6	69.7	90.8	118.6

(III) MALE RURAL POPULATION

Age group	*1951*	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	22.5	24.2	26.7	28.8	30.5	32.6	34.4
5-9	18.4	19.5	21.5	23.9	25.9	27.4	29.2
10-14	16.4	17.4	18.4	20.1	22.3	23.8	24.8
15-19	14.8	15.1	15.7	16.3	17.6	18.9	19.3
20-24	13.2	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.5
25-29	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.4	9.8
30-34	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.5
35-39	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.4
40-44	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.3	8.6
45-49	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.8
50-54	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.3
55-59	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.3
60-64	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.0
65 + ...	3.9	4.4	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.2	9.5
All ages ...	147.1	154.8	164.3	174.4	184.9	191.9	196.4

(IV) FEMALE RURAL POPULATION

Age group	*1951*	*1956*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	22.3	23.7	26.1	28.0	29.7	31.6	33.4
5-9	18.4	19.6	21.4	23.7	25.5	27.0	28.7
10-14	16.4	17.4	18.4	19.9	22.1	23.4	24.4
15-19	14.9	15.3	16.2	16.9	18.2	19.8	20.5
20-24	13.1	13.8	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.9	16.9
25-29	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.7
30-34	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9
35-39	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.7
40-44	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.8	9.6
45-49	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.7	8.8
50-54	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.8
55-59	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.9
60-64	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8
65 + ...	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.8	8.0	9.0	9.9
All ages ...	147.8	155.6	166.4	178.0	190.2	200.5	209.0

Appendix Table B.

INDIA: PROJECTED URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1961-1981

DECLINING FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

(Millions)

(I) MALE URBAN POPULATION

Age group	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.5
5-9	5.2	6.3	7.2	7.9	8.2
10-14	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.2
15-19	5.0	5.9	7.0	8.2	9.4
20-24	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.6	9.2
25-30	4.9	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.2
30-34	4.0	5.3	6.7	7.7	8.5
35-39	3.1	4.0	5.3	6.8	7.7
40-44	2.3	3.0	3.9	5.2	6.6
45-49	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	5.0
50-54	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.6
55-59	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5
60-64	0.77	0.97	1.2	1.4	1.7
65 + ...	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5
All ages	47.6	57.7	69.0	80.9	90.9

(III) MALE RURAL POPULATION

Age group	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	25.3	24.5	23.3	21.9	20.0
5-9	21.6	22.8	22.2	21.2	20.2
10-14	18.5	20.4	21.7	21.0	20.2
15-19	15.9	16.8	18.6	19.8	18.8
20-24	13.2	13.9	14.7	16.4	18.0
25-29	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.0	15.0
30-34	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.3	12.3
35-39	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.7
40-44	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.7
45-49	7.6	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.3
50-54	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.5
55-59	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.4
60-64	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.0
65 + ...	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.6
All ages	163.5	171.4	178.0	182.6	185.7

(II) FEMALE URBAN POPULATION

Age group	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.3
5-9	5.2	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.1
10-14	4.6	5.7	6.8	7.7	8.1
15-19	4.5	5.3	6.5	7.6	8.3
20-24	4.4	5.0	5.9	7.2	8.0
25-29	3.7	4.7	5.4	6.4	7.4
30-34	3.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.4
35-39	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.6
40-44	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.9
45-49	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.9
50-54	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2
55-59	0.95	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.4
60-64	0.71	0.85	1.1	1.5	1.7
65 + ...	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.9
All ages	42.1	50.9	60.6	70.2	79.2

(IV) FEMALE RURAL POPULATION

Age group	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
0-4	24.7	23.9	22.7	21.3	19.4
5-9	21.4	22.6	21.9	20.9	19.8
10-14	18.4	20.2	21.4	20.7	19.9
15-19	16.2	17.2	18.9	20.1	19.7
20-24	14.0	15.0	15.9	17.5	18.9
25-29	12.5	13.0	13.8	14.7	16.5
30-34	11.0	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.9
35-39	9.8	10.3	11.0	11.4	12.2
40-44	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.8
45-49	7.3	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.7
50-54	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.4
55-59	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.2
60-64	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.4	6.0
65 + ...	5.7	6.8	8.0	9.1	10.0
All ages	164.9	174.6	182.4	188.0	192.4

Appendix Table C.

INDIA: PROJECTED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 1951-1981

	Total labour force			*Rural labour force*			*Urban labour force*		
	Both sexes	*Males*	*Females*	*Both sexes*	*Males*	*Females*	*Both sexes*	*Males*	*Females*
Population (Millions)									
"High" projection:									
1951	146	98	47	125	82	43	21	17	4
1956	155	105	50	130	85	45	26	20	5
1961	168	114	54	136	88	47	32	26	6
1966	182	124	58	141	91	50	42	34	8
1971	199	137	63	146	94	52	53	43	10
1976	220	152	68	150	95	55	70	57	13
1981	242	168	74	150	94	56	92	74	17
"Low" projection:									
1961	168	114	54	136	88	47	32	26	6
1966	182	124	58	143	93	51	39	32	8
1971	201	137	64	153	98	54	48	39	9
1976	221	151	69	163	105	58	58	47	11
1981	238	164	75	172	110	62	67	54	13
Increase each five-year interval (Millions)									
"High" projection:									
1951-56	9.6	6.9	2.7	5.1	3.2	1.9	4.5	3.7	0.8
1956-61	12.5	8.8	3.7	5.7	3.3	2.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
1961-66	14.2	10.2	4.0	5.1	2.7	2.4	9.1	7.5	1.6
1966-71	17.2	12.4	4.8	5.6	3.0	2.6	11.6	9.4	2.2
1971-76	19.3	14.8	5.5	3.5	1.1	2.4	16.8	13.7	3.1
1976-81	21.9	16.5	5.4	0.2	–1.3	1.5	21.7	17.8	3.9
"Low" projection:									
1956-61	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.6	2.4	6.2	5.1	1.1
1961-66	14.9	10.3	4.6	7.6	4.4	3.2	7.3	5.9	1.4
1966-71	18.2	12.8	5.4	9.3	5.7	3.6	8.9	7.1	1.8
1971-76	19.9	14.2	5.7	10.0	6.2	3.8	9.9	8.0	1.9
1976-81	17.9	12.6	5.3	8.8	5.2	3.6	9.1	7.4	1.7
Annual Compound Rate of Growth each five-year period (Per Cent)									
"High" projection:									
1951-56	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.9	4.1	3.5
1956-61	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.8	4.9	4.6
1961-66	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	5.1	5.2	4.6
1966-71	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	5.0	5.1	5.0
1971-76	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	5.7	5.7	5.5
1976-81	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.1	–0.3	0.5	5.6	5.6	5.3
1951-81	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	5.0	5.1	4.7
"Low" projection:									
1956-61	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.4	4.5	4.0
1961-66	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
1966-71	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.2	4.2	3.9
1971-76	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
1976-81	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
1951-81	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.9	4.0	3.8

CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

A Case Study in Uttar Pradesh, India*

I. INTRODUCTION

An important problem facing the agricultural economy of India is the raising of agricultural output. This involves measures designed to increase the cropped area as well as the output per hectare. Improvements in both of these directions call for capital expenditure.

Although theoretically, output per hectare can also be increased by raising current expenditure on certain types of agricultural requisites (e.g. chemical fertilizer), in practice it is possible to use these only under conditions of adequate water supply. In other words, extensive use of fertilizer may require, as a pre-condition, capital expenditure on improving the water supply. Moreover, in order to maintain the improvement in productivity resulting from the use of chemical fertilizer, its input has to be repeated with each crop. And this may require either capital expenditure to build up domestic production of chemical fertilizer or recurring use of foreign exchange resources to secure adequate imports. Thus it is usually desirable (and at times necessary) to lay adequate emphasis on measures designed to improve productivity of land on a permanent basis.

The second Five-Year Plan of India, which ended in March 1961, provided for a total outlay of Rs 9,790 million on agricultural development (including community development and irrigation). However, if current outlay is excluded, investment in the public sector in the second plan was Rs 6,550 million, or an average annual investment of Rs 1,310 million. Private investment in agriculture amounted to around Rs 6,750 million, or an average of Rs 1,350 million per annum.[1] To some extent private investment in agriculture was expected to be stimulated through the grant of subsidies and loans by government departments.

The average annual private investment in agriculture of Rs 1,350 million per annum was equivalent to about 1.4 per cent of the national income in 1955/56, or about 3 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production in the same year. It represented an average investment of about 8 rupees per hectare of arable land in 1955/56.

How much capital expenditure is being incurred by the cultivators in India? What are the changes, if any, in capital expenditure in recent years? Is there any relationship between the amount of capital expenditure in agriculture and the level of development effort of government departments (especially community development)? What is the net capital formation in agriculture?

These are matters of considerable interest but they require extensive field investigations. In order to throw some light on them in a particular region, field studies were undertaken in certain selected areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1959. The findings are presented below.

THE AREAS SELECTED FOR THE CASE STUDY

As indicated above, programmes of the Government of India for agricultural development (including community development and national extension) provide for capital investment. In some cases, capital expenditure by the Government tends to stimulate capital expenditure by the cultivators. Thus, in the case of grants for the construction of minor irrigation works, the cultivator is expected to contribute a part of the total cost. In areas where community development programmes are in operation, considerable emphasis is laid on minor irrigation, land reclamation and similar activities, through the provision of cash grants or loans to cultivators. Inasmuch as relatively greater funds for providing grants and loans to cultivators are available in community development areas than in areas not covered by these programmes, it appears possible that capital expenditure by cultivators might be relatively greater in community development areas. In view of this consideration, it was decided to select for study villages from three community development blocks where development had been under way for 5 years or more. At the same time, for purposes of comparison, villages were also selected from areas where community development work had not been initiated (non-block areas). The block and the non-block areas selected purposively are indicated below:

District	*Block areas*	*Non-block areas*
Bulandshahr	Unchagaon	Siyana
Etawah	Mahewa	Takha
Allahabad	Phulpur	Bahariya

Some idea of the size of the selected block and non-block areas is given in table 1.

Table 1.

SELECTED AREAS — NUMBER OF VILLAGES, POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY

Area	*Population (thousands)*	*No. of villages*	*Population per km²*
Unchagaon[a]	104	117	255
Siyana[b]	73	38	409
Mahewa[a]	105	119	334
Takha[b]	48	83	185
Phulpur[a]	63	97	273
Bahariya[b]	84	125	379

Source: Block Records.
[a] Block area. [b] Non-block area.

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* The present version, prepared by the the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, relies largely on a draft report prepared by the Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow (India), as consultant to ECAFE, on the basis of field investigations.

[1] Includes funds transferred from the public sector.

There are several general points of basic importance to be noted at the outset regarding the selected areas.

First, considering the duration of developmental effort (as also perhaps its degree), one of the selected blocks, namely, Mahewa in the Etawah district, typifies an area of maximum concentration of effort. In the other two blocks — Unchagaon and Phulpur — development programmes had been in force for about half as long (6 years), as in Mahewa (11 years).

Secondly, two of the selected blocks, Unchagaon and Mahewa and their corresponding non-block areas, are located in the relatively more prosperous western districts of the state, while the third block, Phulpur and its corresponding non-block area, are in the central parts. Apart from other considerations, the western districts are well provided with a network of irrigation canals and state tube wells. In the central districts, the sources of water-supply for irrigation are not so dependable.

Thirdly, as between the two block areas and corresponding non-block areas in the western districts, agricultural economic conditions in the Unchagaon block and its corresponding non-block area are better than in the Mahewa block and its corresponding non-block area. Not only are holdings bigger in the former, but soils are also generally better. Moreover, the growing of cash crops, especially fruits, is more important in the former areas than in the latter.

Fourthly, production for subsistence is relatively more important in the third area selected for study, namely Phulpur and its corresponding non-block area, than in the western areas.

Some of the information given below amplifies the above general points, and illustrates the differences mentioned.

Table 2 shows, for all cultivators in the sample villages within each selected area,[2] the distribution of cultivators by size of holding, in three categories—small, medium and large. The average size of holdings in each group is also indicated.

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[2] The method of selecting sample villages within each area, and cultivators within the sample villages is described in annex I.

Table 2.

Distribution of Cultivators by Size of Holding in Sample Villages of Selected Areas

Category of cultivator		*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
		Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small — A	(Percentage)	17.9	22.7	14.1	12.4	18.4	26.3
	(Av. size, ha.)	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*
— B	(Percentage)	58.7	50.3	53.0	53.5	52.4	47.8
	(Av. size, ha.)	*1.9*	*1.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.9*
Medium	(Percentage)	13.7	16.9	22.1	24.7	19.0	17.1
	(Av. size, ha.)	*4.5*	*4.4*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.2*	*2.1*
Large	(Percentage)	9.7	10.1	10.8	9.4	10.2	8.8
	(Av. size, ha.)	*10.6*	*8.2*	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.2*	*5.0*

Notes: (a) The following size ranges were used (hectares):

	Unchagaon and Siyana	*Other areas*
Small A	Under 0.8	Under 0.41
B	0.8 — 3.24	0.41 — 1.62
Medium	Over 3.24 up to 6.07	Over 1.62 up to 3.24
Large	Over 6.07	Over 3.24

(b) In the selection of households for intensive study, the 'A' type of small cultivators were ignored, on the assumption that they could hardly be primarily dependent on cultivation.

The preponderance of small holdings in all areas is clear from table 2. It is apparent, however, that in the Unchagaon and Siyana areas the holdings tend to be appreciably larger than in the Mahewa and Takha areas, which themselves have an advantage in this respect over the Phulpur and Bahariya areas.[3]

From the agricultural and economic point of view, it is also important to know the extent to which the land area is cultivated, and particularly the amount of irrigated land. Some light on these matters is thrown by table 3.

Table 3.

SELECTED BLOCKS — CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED AREA
(area in hectares)

Block	Total area	Cultivated area	Irrigated area	Percentage of	
				Cultivated to total area	Irrigated to cultivated area
Unchagaon[a]	40,929	30,099	25,900	74	86
Siyana[b]	17,937	15,081	10,628	84	70
Mahewa[a]	31,358	23,790	12,869	76	54
Takha[b]	26,263	16,156	9,510	62	59
Phulpur[a]	23,078	10,500	3,470	46	33
Bahariya[b]	22,151	18,435	11,244	83	61

Source: Block Records.
[a] Block area. [b] Non-block area.

The higher proportion of cultivated land under irrigation in Unchagaon and Siyana should be noted. In interpreting the above data, it should be borne in mind also that while in Unchagaon, Siyana and Mahewa the major part of the irrigated area is canal-irrigated, in Takha, Phulpur and Bahariya the main sources of irrigation are wells, tanks and lakes, which may not have enough water when rainfall is inadequate. Speaking generally, however, the need for more dependable sources of water supply, such as canal irrigation, is probably greater in the western districts. Thus, while in Unchagaon and Siyana areas the average annual rainfall is around 90 cm, in the Phulpur administrative subdivision (Tehsil), the average annual rainfall for the three years ending 1958/59 was 104 cm.

In the Unchagaon and Siyana areas, the soils are of an alluvial type and very fertile. In the Mahewa block, the soils are mostly rich loams of great fertility, but the Takha non-block area is less fertile. It is a low-lying tract with a considerable proportion of *usar* (alkaline soils) and marshes. In Phulpur and Bahariya, the soil types are clayey loam and sandy loam with extensive patches of alkaline soils.

There and two types of land tenure, namely, "Sirdari" and "Bhumidari", in all of the areas studied as also elsewhere in the state. A "Sirdar" has permanent and hereditary interest in land but cannot use it for any purpose other than agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. He does not have the right to transfer his interest. A "Bhumidar" can, however, use his land for any purpose whatsoever and can also transfer his interest. Here and there some people rent out their land on a "crop sharing" basis but this practice is not common.

Livestock in the Bulandshahr and Etawah districts is of a superior quality as compared with the livestock in central and eastern parts of the state. In the Mahewa block (Etawah district), cows and buffaloes are good milk yielders, and the block area is well known for its milk and milk products. Compared to Mahewa, the non-block area Takha is deficient in milk and milk products. In Phulpur and Bahariya (Allahabad district), the work animals are of a poorer quality than in Bulandshahr and Etawah districts.

In the Unchagaon block and Siyana non-block areas, the usual wooden plough with iron plough share is commonly used, but some of the cultivators in the block area have purchased, in recent years, iron ploughs and cultivators. Again, while in the Mahewa block, improved implements of various types have been introduced extensively during the past few years, in the Takha non-block area, old type implements are mostly in use.

The climate in the western districts (*e.g.* Bulandshahr and Etawah) is extremely cold during the winter months, while during the summer months it is hot and dry, though with the onset of rains it becomes humid. In the central parts (*e.g.* Allahabad) the climate is also dry and cold during winter, but probably the minimum temperature does not go down as much as in the western districts. From April to June, it is very hot and dry in the central parts, while from July to September it is very humid.

The main crops grown in the western districts are maize, millet, sorghum and sugarcane during the autumn season, and wheat, barley, gram, mustard and linseed in the winter season. In the central parts, in addition to the crops referred to above, paddy and small millets are also grown in the autumn season.

Mango and guava orchards are a common sight in the Unchagaon and Siyana blocks of Bulandshahr district and the fruit is usually taken to Delhi for sale.

Basic information about the selected households from which the capital expenditure data were collected is presented in annex II. This information relates to size of holding, size of household and subsidiary occupations.

II. ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS BY SELECTED CULTIVATORS

What is the average value of capital assets acquired per selected household? What is the relative importance of different items figuring in the list of acquisitions? These are some of the problems which will be examined below.

In the course of field investigations, information was collected on the volume and structure of capital assets acquired by the selected cultivators during 1958/59 and the preceding two years. The information collected covered (*i*) capital expenditure, as well as (*ii*) non-monetary capital formation by individual cultivators.

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[3] These differences are rather faithfully reflected in the cultivating households selected for field study. See annex II.

As regards capital expenditure, information was sought on a large number of agricultural and non-agricultural items, such as acquisition of land, livestock, implements, houses, cattle sheds; expenditure on land reclamation, construction of wells, repair of residential houses and cattle sheds, and acquisition of non-agricultural assets. The second category relating to assets acquired without monetary expenditure included land reclamation, repair or construction of residential houses, cattle sheds, etc.[4]

In practice, the major items of capital expenditure were found to be limited and the cultivators did not have much difficulty in recollecting the amounts involved in 1958/59 and the preceding two years.[5] Thus, investigation revealed that the major items of capital expenditure on agriculture were livestock, implements and land. In addition, some expenditure was being incurred on reclamation of land, bunding, terracing, digging and repair of wells, construction and repair of cattle sheds, acquisition of bullock carts. The main items of non-agricultural assets were construction or repair of residential buildings, acquisition of business assets, or financial and other assets such as bicycles.

In annex III is set out the average amount of capital expenditure incurred by each category of household on the major agricultural items and on non-agricultural items. While from the point of view of the individual, acquisition of land represents an investment, from the point of view of the community, expenditure on acquisition of land represents a transfer of assets between two parties and not a net addition to assets. Table 4, compiled from the data in annex III gives the average annual capital expenditure on agriculture for the 3 years ending 1958/59, as well as the total capital expenditure, land excluded in both cases.

Table 4.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE[a] PER SELECTED HOUSEHOLD: AGRICULTURAL ITEMS EXCLUDING LAND AND, IN PARENTHESES, ALL ITEMS EXCLUDING LAND

(In rupees)

Category of household	*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small	473 (580)	346 (522)	423 (568)	162 (194)	91 (119)	95 (131)
Medium	600 (755)	722 (970)	611 (768)	299 (406)	147 (243)	185 (244)
Large	1,829 (2,409)	1,049 (1,242)	1,012 (1,350)	493 (694)	289 (456)	202 (321)

[a] Triennium ending 1958/59.

A few points emerging from a study of the data referred to above deserve to be noted here.

One is that in the case of the selected households of cultivators, over 70 per cent of the total capital expenditure is generally made on agricultural assets.

Secondly, within a given district, the total capital expenditure as well as the expenditure on agricultural assets tend to increase with the size of the holding under cultivation, which is to some degree an index of income.

Thirdly, the large cultivators from the block areas where considerable emphasis is being placed on stimulating development activities by cultivators, incur appreciably greater capital expenditure than the large cultivators from similar non-block areas, where development activities have virtually not been initiated.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ITEMS

Livestock

The relative importance of the different items on which capital expenditure is incurred varies somewhat from year to year and with the region in question. It will be noticed from the data in annex IV that expenditure on livestock accounted for a large proportion of the total capital expenditure. This proportion is appreciably higher if the total value of agricultural assets (excluding land) is considered. Thus, in the Unchagaon block, the average expenditure on livestock for the 3 years ending 1958/59 amounted to 60 per cent of the total value of agricultural assets acquired in the case of small and medium cultivators and 30 per cent for large cultivators. In the corresponding non-block area Siyana, 77 per cent of the total value of agricultural assets acquired by small cultivators was accounted for by livestock, and the corresponding figures for medium and large cultivators were 69 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. The position was similar in the Mahewa block, where livestock accounted for 79 per cent of the total value of agricultural assets acquired by small cultivators, and the corresponding figures for medium and large cultivators were 76 per cent and 72 per cent respectively. Moreover, most of the households (85 to 100 per cent) incur expenditure on livestock. In interpreting the significance of this widespread and sizeable expenditure on acquisition of livestock, a few points have to be kept in view.

One is that in some areas, the livestock (mainly plough cattle) are acquired in the beginning of an agricultural year and are often disposed of following the spring harvest in order to save the maintenance cost in the off-season and to reduce the risk of losses through theft, diseases, etc. In such cases, the annual acquisition and disposal of cattle do not have any special significance from the point of view of efficiency of agriculture. This practice is common in the eastern districts of the state, but not in the western districts, where the quality of cattle is better and costs are higher. Again, livestock may be purchased in the event of loss of existing stock due to disease or theft. In some cases, when livestock become old and less useful, they are disposed of and replaced by new animals which cost appreciably more than the price received for the old ones.

Another factor which has been in operation in recent years in some areas (especially Mahewa block) is that cultivators have acquired new ploughs which require more powerful plough cattle. Consequently, some cultivators have been purchasing more efficient plough cattle to replace the less useful ones. Around 30 to 40 per cent of the expenditure on new cattle may be covered by the proceeds of livestock sold.

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[4] So far as repairs are concerned, only such repairs as alter the services originally provided by the structure were treated as capital expenditure, while all other expenditure on repairs was treated as maintenance and excluded. Additions to assets as a result of gifts received, natural increase of livestock were treated as acquisitions.

[5] Information on disposal of capital assets by individual cultivators was also collected. Loss of land due to the changing course of rivers or loss to the residential structure, loss of livestock due to death and loss of assets gifted away were also treated as disposals.

Implements

Implements represent another important agricultural item on which some expenditure is incurred by over 90 per cent of the households. Such widespread participation by the cultivators is due to the fact that in many cases this item includes the expenditure on indigenous implements, which may be purchased to replace unserviceable old implements. In some cases, the item also includes expenditure on new and improved implements. It is this latter type of expenditure which is important for improving agricultural efficiency. Some idea of the extent to which the different households adopted improved implements may be formed from table 5.

Table 5.

HOUSEHOLDS ACQUIRING IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS
(In past 3 years)
(Percentage of selected households)

Category of household	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon[a]	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*[a]	*Takha*	*Phulpur*[a]	*Bahariya*
Small	13	15	31	12	4	3
Medium ...	26	3	81	22	7	–
Large[b]	63	10	86	46	9	–

[a] Block areas.

[b] It may also be noted that a higher proportion of large rather than small and medium households acquire improved implements.

Land reclamation, etc.

Land reclamation and land improvement include a number of items on which total expenditure often ranks next in importance to livestock. This category includes the raising of ridges of fields, land improvement, digging of wells, improvement of irrigation sources, laying of orchards, etc. The need or the scope for improvement in some of these directions varies with the region, block or non-block area but efforts made are influenced by the availability of facilities for securing supplies or loans.

Some idea of the relative importance of this category from the view point of expenditure can be formed from the data in table 6.

Table 6.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON LAND IMPROVEMENT, 1958/59
(Percentage of total capital expenditure per household)

Category of Household	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon[a]	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*[a]	*Takha*	*Phulpur*[a]	*Bahariya*
Small	3	3	3	10	19	6
Medium ...	5	7	13	7	5	20
Large	9	4	8	6	16	6

[a] Block areas.

The extent to which different households undertake any of these measures differs with the item of work. For instance, the proportion of cultivators who reported having undertaken land reclamation in the preceding three years, was highest in the Mahewa block, being 25 per cent for small, 36 per cent for medium and 8 per cent for large cultivators. In the non-block area, Takha of the same district, the proportion of cultivators undertaking land reclamation was also fairly high. The relatively greater importance attached to land reclamation in the Mahewa block reflected partly the greater scope or need for this work, and partly perhaps emphasis laid on it by the block development authorities. The work involved under bunding, terracing, etc., is much less specific than land reclamation, because in practice it often covers items like annual improvement of field ridges etc. Hence a large proportion of cultivators generally report participation in it.

In addition to the items referred to above, there is a "residual category" namely "other agricultural assets" which includes construction of and repairs to huts, barns and cattle sheds, acquisition of pneumatic tyred carts, ordinary bullock carts, etc. This category appears to be relatively more important in the Unchagaon and Siyana areas than elsewhere. Moreover, expenditure on this category was relatively more important among the large cultivators, being 12 per cent in the Unchagaon area and 8 per cent in the Siyana area. Again, compared to other areas, the percentage of households incurring expenditure on this category of items was relatively greater in the Unchagaon area, being 31 and 33 per cent respectively of small and medium households and 57 per cent of the large households. Within this broad category of items, the construction of and additions to farm buildings were more important. Thus, general enquiries revealed that in the 3 years preceding the field visits, 17 per cent of the small households, 35 per cent of the medium households and 26 per cent of the large households from the Unchagaon area undertook construction of and additions to farm buildings.

Non-agricultural assets

The non-agricultural assets acquired included bicycles, residential buildings, business assets, and cash expenditure on additions or repairs to residential buildings. For the three years ending 1958/59, the average expenditure of large cultivators on non-agricultural assets amounted to 24 per cent and 16 per cent for Unchagaon and Siyana areas; 25 per cent for Mahewa, and 29 per cent for the corresponding Takha area, and 37 per cent in the Phulpur and Bahariya areas.

Table 7 throws some light on the proportion of reporting households who incurred expenditure on the items under consideration.

Table 7.

LARGE CULTIVATORS ACQUIRING NON-AGRICULTURE ASSETS
(Percentage range 1956/57 to 1958/59)

Category of goods	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Bicycles, residential buildings, business or financial assets	46 to 57	27 to 35	31 to 42	25 to 36	22 to 42	11 to 22
Repair or additions to residential buildings	43 to 57	9 to 15	31 to 56	39 to 61	11 to 14	31 to 58

Two points emerging from the data above deserve notice. First, a relatively large proportion of the households from Unchagaon reported acquisition of "new" non-agricultural assets. Secondly, a relatively larger number of families from the block areas reported acquisition of new assets as compared with the figures for corresponding non-block areas.

As regards repairs to houses, it might be noted that while a high prestige value generally attaches to improvement of the house, in some cases such expenditure may become necessary following damage due to floods, or other disasters.

Non-monetary capital formation

In the foregoing paragraphs, some idea has been given of the extent to which capital assets are acquired through monetary expenditure, the types of assets acquired and their relative importance. In addition, the cultivators also acquire some assets through their own labour inputs. The main agricultural items of this type are reclamation of land, raising of ridges of fields, digging, and repair of wells, laying out of orchards.

Similarly, the cultivators use, to some extent, their own labour to repair and construct residential buildings, which are non-agricultural assets.

The available information on non-monetary capital formation is summarized in annex V.

In this context, a few points deserve special notice. To begin with, non-monetary capital formation, both agricultural and non-agricultural, is small in relation to capital expenditure. For example, in the Unchagaon block, the capital assets acquired by large cultivators in 1958/59 through non-monetary means were valued at Rs 81 per household or 3 per cent of the total value of capital assets acquired through monetary expenditure and non-monetary means. In the other selected areas, the corresponding value of non-monetary capital formation for large cultivators was appreciably lower. Another point which may be noted here is that the value of agricultural capital assets acquired through non-monetary means is appreciably greater than the corresponding value of non-agricultural assets, but the extent of excess varies with the block or non-block area, the category of cultivators and time. Thus, in 1958/59, among the large cultivators of the Unchagaon area, the value of agricultural assets acquired through non-monetary means amounted to 60 per cent of the value of all assets acquired through non-monetary means, and the corresponding figure for the large cultivators of Siyana area was 98 per cent.

Table 8 summarizes the available data on non-monetary capital formation in agriculture.

Table 8.

Average Non-monetary Capital Formation in Agriculture

(Annual average of 3 years ending 1958/59)

(In rupees)

Category of cultivator	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small	19	14	18	11	10	15
Medium	29	14	26	22	17	28
Large	40	27	23	21	23	24

The extent of participation by the cultivators in non-monetary capital formation also varied appreciably with the block or non-block area and the category of cultivators. The information for 1958/59 is summarized in table 9.

Table 9.

Non-monetary Capital Formation in Agriculture 1958/59

(Percentage of selected households participating)

Category of cultivator	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small	92	50	89	83	31	86
Medium	94	69	92	89	53	92
Large	80	68	75	75	33	89

It will be noticed that, while in the Unchagaon and Mahewa blocks, the percentage of households participating in non-monetary capital formation is greater than in the corresponding non-block areas, in the Phulpur block, it is lower than in the corresponding non-block area.

III. VOLUME OF OVER-ALL CAPITAL FORMATION AND ITS VARIATIONS

In the preceding section, some idea was given of the type of capital assets acquired by the cultivators, their relative importance from the point of view of expenditure incurred, the number of households involved, the average value of capital assets acquired through monetary expenditure, and the value of capital assets acquired through non-monetary means (chiefly labour inputs).

It is now proposed to examine variations in the total value of capital assets acquired in the different areas and also to examine the changes from year to year.

Block and non-block areas

The available data on capital formation, monetary and non-monetary, in respect of the three categories of cultivators for 1958/59 and the preceding two years, as given in annexes III and V, include information in respect of all items including land. For studying the differences in the position between the block and non-block areas, it would be convenient to examine the average amount of capital formation for the three years ending 1958/59. The relevant data (excluding expenditure on land acquisition) is presented in table 10.

Table 10.

CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE[a] PER SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

(Annual average of 3 years ending 1958/59)

(rupees)

Category of cultivator	*Bulandshahr*		*Etawah*		*Allahabad*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Taḳha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small	492	357	441	173	101	110
Medium	629	736	637	321	164	213
Large	1,869	1,076	1,035	514	312	226

[a] Monetary (excluding land) and non-monetary.

It will be noticed from table 10 that in the case of large cultivators of a block area, the amount of capital formation is usually substantially higher than in the corresponding non-block area. These differences remain substantial even when allowance is made for differences in the average size of holding. Thus, in the Unchagaon block, the amount of capital formation of large cultivators per hectare of cultivated area was 44 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the non-block area. The position in the Mahewa block was similar and the amount of capital formation of large cultivators exceeded the corresponding figure for the non-block area by 42 per cent. In the case of the Phulpur block, the corresponding increase over the non-block area was 27 per cent.

Another point which merits notice is that, except in the case of the Mahewa block, the amount of capital formation of small and medium cultivators of the block area is often less than the corresponding figure for the non-block area.

The position per hectare of cultivated land

The total areas cultivated by the different categories of cultivators differ appreciably in the same locality. Consequently, in the block and non-block areas as a whole, the position can be studied better by ascertaining the volume of capital formation in relation to unit area of land under cultivation.[6] With this end in view, weighted averages of the value of capital assets acquired (agricultural) per hectare of cultivated land have been worked out in respect of each of the selected block and non-block areas and are presented in table 11.

Table 11.

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL FORMATION[a] PER HECTARE OF CULTIVATED LAND

(Rupees)

Year	*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Taḳha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
1956/57	156	118	244	95	63	67
1957/58	173	114	222	100	51	56
1958/59	174	174	251	104	68	63
Average for 3 years ..	168	135	239	100	61	62

[a] Monetary (excluding land) and non-monetary.

In table 11 the following points deserve special notice. One is that, on an average, the volume of capital formation per hectare of cultivated land in the block areas of Unchagaon and Mahewa were higher than the corresponding figures for the respective non-block areas, the respective increases being 20 per cent and 139 per cent. However, the position in the Phulpur block did not differ materially from the non-block area.

Secondly, among the block areas the average amount of capital formation per hectare was highest in the case of the Mahewa block, being 42 per cent above the figure for the Unchagaon block and around four times the figure for the Phulpur block

Thirdly, if we consider only the non-block areas, then the average amount of capital formation per hectare was highest in Siyana and lowest in Bahariya, with Takha occupying an intermediate position.

Fourthly, considering the changes over the three-year period, it may be noted that in all of the block areas, and two of the non-block areas (Siyana and Takha), capital formation in 1958/59 was higher than in 1956/57.

Again in 1957/58, in four out of the six areas studied (two block areas and two non-block areas) capital formation was lower than in 1956/57. This was associated with a general fall in production in these areas.

Net additions to value of capital assets

The data presented above relate to the capital expenditure on agricultural assets as well as the value of agricultural assets acquired through non-monetary means (i.e. labour inputs). However, a sizeable part of the expenditure on acquisition of agricultural assets is accounted for by purchases of livestock. And these purchases are generally in the nature of replacements for livestock disposed of. To some extent, implements also figure in the list of disposals but the value involved is relatively very small. Data on disposals of assets are given in annex VI.

If net expenditure on acquisition of agricultural assets alone is considered (i.e. by deducting from expenditure the value of disposals or sale proceeds) and is related to per hectare of cultivated land, then the position in the areas studied is as follows:

Table 12.

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL ASSETS[a] PER HECTARE OF CULTIVATED LAND

(Rupees)

Year	*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Taḳha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
1956/57	132	88	169	52	48	48
1957/58	135	85	101	49	38	40
1958/59	133	124	124	31	51	47
Average	133	99	131	44	46	45

[a] Excluding land.

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[6] This refers to net area and not gross cropped area.

It will be noticed that the average net capital expenditure per hectare of cultivated land in the Unchagaon block was about one-third higher than in the corresponding non-block area Siyana. In the case of the Mahewa block, the percentage increase over the non-block area Takha is very much larger (200 per cent). On the other hand, the position in the Phulpur block is not materially different from that of the Bahariya non-block.

Secondly, considering all the areas, the average net capital expenditure was highest in Unchagaon Block, but the excess over the figure for Etawah was extremely small.

Thirdly, in 4 out of the 6 areas studied, the amount of net capital expenditure in 1958/59 showed, either no change, or a decline as compared to the position in 1956/57. However, in the Siyana non-block area, there was a large increase, while in the Phulpur block the increase was small.

The large increase in expenditure in 1958/59 in the Siyana area was attributable largely to a sharp increase in the net expenditure on livestock. In the case of large cultivators, the net expenditure on livestock at Rs 658 represented more than a threefold increase; in the case of medium cultivators, the increase was nearly fourfold. The increase in the case of the Phulpur block was also attributable to increased net expenditure on livestock.

Land improvement

How much capital expenditure is being incurred on measures designed to secure improved productivity of land on a permanent basis? For answering this question we have to deduct from the figures in table 12 the net amount spent on livestock. Table 13 reveals the position.

Table 13.

NET EXPENDITURE PER HECTARE ON LAND IMPROVEMENT[a]
(Annual average for 3 years ending 1958/59)
(Rupees)

Bulandshahr district		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
88	37	56	27	27	26

[a] Including expenditure on implements.

It will be noticed that capital expenditure of this type was always higher in the block areas as compared to the corresponding non-block areas. Furthermore, of the different blocks, Unchagaon showed the highest amount of capital expenditure per hectare of cultivated land.

Considered in relation to value of produce, capital expenditure of the above type indicates a rate of investment of 7 per cent for Phulpur and Bahariya, 6 per cent for Takha, and 7 per cent for Siyana. For Unchagaon and Mahewa, the rates are larger, and might be around 16 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

For comparison, it may be noted that another field study made in the Ghost block (District Azamgarh) in 1958 found an average annual capital expenditure of about Rs 7 per hectare (a rate of about 1.8 per cent of the value of farm produce) for the three years ending 1957/58, as against Rs 3 in a comparable non-block area.[7] The Ghosi block is in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, where agricultural conditions are less favourable than in the central districts of the state.

That the amount of capital expenditure per hectare is generally small is supported by the information available from other sources also. Thus in 1957/58 the amount of capital expenditure per hectare, excluding land and livestock, in Deoria district (eastern Uttar Pradesh) was estimated by the Reserve Bank of India at Rs 20. In 8 out of 12 districts from various parts of India for which similar information was collected, the amount of capital expenditure per hectare was Rs 25 or less, in two cases it was Rs 40 and Rs 52 and in the remaining two cases it was Rs 84 and Rs 91.[8]

IV. FACTORS INFLUENCING CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

The case study has brought out a number of important points. One is that, within a given block or non-block area the amount of capital expenditure increases with the size of holding. Secondly, in all cases the amount of capital expenditure by large cultivators of the community development blocks is greater than the corresponding figure for the associated non-block areas. Thirdly, considering all categories of cultivators, the amount of net capital expenditure per hectare in the block areas is generally greater than in the non-block areas. This is especially so for net capital expenditure on permanent improvements in land. Among the different blocks, the average amount of net capital expenditure per hectare is almost equally high in Unchagaon and Mahewa, and exceeds appreciably the figure for Phulpur. However, if net capital expenditure on permanent improvements in land alone is considered, then the amount per hectare in the Unchagaon block is definitely the highest and that in Phulpur is the lowest.

How can variations between different categories of cultivators, between block and non-block areas or between different blocks be explained? What are the factors that influence the amount of capital formation?

Capital formation implies three prerequisites. In the first place, resources should be available for investment. Secondly, people should have an active desire to make productive investments. Thirdly, the capital goods sought should be available or, in other words, physical facilities for making investments in the desired direction should be at hand.

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[7] United Nations: *Community Development and Economic Development: Part IIA, A Case Study of the Ghosi Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India.* (Sales No.60 II.F.6, Part IIA).

[8] Reserve Bank of India, *Rural Credit Follow-up Survey 1957/58*, p.87.

In the case of monetary resources, the amount available for investment is mainly the excess of income over current expenditure. However, the development authorities can influence incomes in an upward direction by making available agricultural requisites like chemical fertilizers, improved seed, etc., which represent current inputs. In the case of current expenditure on consumption, educational programmes can focus attention on the desirability of curtailing unproductive spending. To some extent, the funds available with the cultivators are being supplemented by the authorities responsible for promoting development, through the provision of grants-in-aid or loans. It should be noted that the rates of interest charged by private money-lenders are too high to justify borrowing for investment purposes. Consequently the loan funds available for investment through institutional sources play a very important role. Finally, the authorities responsible can create an urge among the cultivators for economic betterment, provide the technical "know-how" and arrange supplies of the needed capital goods or materials (such as cement, iron and steel) that would facilitate the process of physical capital formation (e.g. construction of wells for irrigation).

The extent to which these factors help to explain the variations noted above will now be examined.

Income variations

Within a given homogeneous area, incomes of cultivators of different categories vary with the size of holding. Therefore, differences in capital expenditure as between the different categories of cultivators within a given area could be associated to a considerable extent with variations in the size of holdings. However, in studying possible differences in incomes as between different areas, a number of other factors such as soil types, irrigation facilities, and farming practices have to be taken into account. Some of these relevant data for the block and non-block areas studied are presented in table 14, along with corresponding data on net capital expenditure per hectare.

Table 14.

SIZE OF HOLDING, IRRIGATED AREA AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

District/Area	*Average size of holding (selected cultivators) hectares*	*Percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area*	*Net capital expenditure per hectare in Rs (annual average for 3 years)*
Bulandshahr district			
Unchagaon	5.9	86	133
Siyana	5.3	71	99
Etawah district			
Mahewa	3.0	54	131
Takha	3.4	59	44
Allahabad district			
Phulpur	3.2	33	46
Bahariya	2.9	61	45

It will be noted that, in the Unchagaon and Siyana areas of Bulandshahr district, the average size of the holding was far higher than the average size for the Mahewa block and Takha non-block area (Etawah), as well as the Phulpur block and Bhariya non-block area (Allahabad).[9] However, the quality of the soils vary. Thus, in the Unchagaon and Siyana blocks, the soil is predominantly of an alluvial type. In the Mahewa block also, the land is, for the most part, plain and fertile but the Takha non-block area is a low-lying tract with hollows that form pools of water in the rainy season and with a very conisderable proportion of infertile alkaline soil. In the Phulpur and Bahariya areas, the soils are clayey loam, loam and sandy loam, with extensive patches of alkaline soil.

Again the percentage of cultivated area that is irrigated is higher in the Unchagaon block of Bulandshahr district than in the Mahewa block of Etawah district. Moreover, the major sources of irrigation in these two districts are canals and tube wells which represent dependable sources of water supply. However, in the low-lying Takha area of Etawah district, and the Phulpur and Bahariya areas of Allahabad district, the main sources of irrigation are tanks and wells which may dry up when water is needed most, as mentioned earlier.

Generally speaking, therefore, owing to larger holdings, good soils, better irrigation facilities and the relatively greater importance of cash crops like sugarcane and fruits, farm incomes in Unchagaon and Siyana areas are relatively higher than in other areas. In the Mahewa block, holdings are very much smaller than in Unchagaon and Siyana, but are similar to the selected areas in Allahabad district. However, soil types and irrigation facilities are better in the Mahewa block than in the other three areas. More important, perhaps, is the fact that improved agricultural practices have been adopted in the Mahewa block to a much greater extent than in any of the other areas. Consequently, income levels of farmers in the Mahewa block are appreciably higher than in the Takha, Phulpur and Bahariya areas.

That the relatively higher levels of net capital expenditure per hectare in Unchagaon, Siyana and Mahewa areas are all attributable largely to relatively higher incomes is apparent. However, differences in incomes alone cannot explain the differences in the position as between a block and its corresponding non-block area. Nor is it possible to explain fully the differences in the amount of net capital expenditure per hectare on "permanent improvements" in land in terms of income variations.

The role of government development effort

What, then, are the other factors influencing the position? As noted earlier, development effort has been under way in the block areas for some time past. This takes the form of providing government grants-in-aid, government loans, increased availability of loans through co-operatives, and the supply of agricultural requisites and technical "know-how." In the light of the data collected, the following points deserve special notice.

First, enquiries made from selected cultivators showed that, as compared with the other areas, an appreciably larger proportion of the cultivators of all size groups from the Mahewa block reported receipt of government financial aid for capital expenditure. In all three blocks, the percentage of the large cultivators receiving government aid was much greater than the proportion of small and medium cultivators who took advantage of such aid. Thus, it was the large cultivators in the block areas who benefited most. The relevant data are presented in table 15.

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[9] See annex II.

Table 15.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE: PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED CULTIVATORS REPORTING RECEIPT DURING THREE YEARS ENDING 1958/59

Category of cultivator	*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Small	5	6	13	—	—	—
Medium	—	—	16	—	4	—
Large	23	—	26	24	11	5

Secondly, the loans available to the cultivators for agricultural purposes from government departments and co-operatives were appreciably larger in the block areas than in the corresponding non-block areas. Furthermore, the average amount of loan funds available per household of cultivators in the Mahewa block far exceeded the corresponding figures for the other selected areas. And the percentage of total borrowings for agricultural purposes that came from institutional sources in the Mahewa block, was very much larger than the corresponding figures for other areas. The relevant data are presented in table 16. While co-operatives advance mainly short-term credit, government loans are usually for development purposes (construction of wells, tube wells, etc.) and are often of a longer duration. As indicated earlier, these latter loans have a particularly important role in facilitating fixed capital formation.

Table 16.

BORROWINGS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES FROM CO-OPERATIVES AND GOVERNMENT DURING THREE YEARS ENDING 1958/59

Category of cultivator	*Bulandshahr district*		*Etawah district*		*Allahabad district*	
	Unchagaon	*Siyana*	*Mahewa*	*Takha*	*Phulpur*	*Bahariya*
Medium						
Percentage of total borrowings	3	6	36	14	19	14
Average annual amount—rupees	*10*	—	*11*	—	—	.
Large						
Percentage of total borrowings	11	3	33	2	7	3
Average annual amount—rupees	—	—	*25*	—	*14*	—

Thirdly, better facilities exist for the supply of agricultural requisites to cultivators in the block areas than in the non-block areas. This is particularly so in the Mahewa block, where a Co-operative Union located at block headquarters arranges supplies of agricultural requisites of all sorts as well as spare parts, and provides repair facilities.

Fourthly, the general enquiries made from the selected households showed that the economic consciousness of the cultivators was better developed in the Mahewa and Unchagaon blocks than in the corresponding non-block areas. No perceptible difference was noticeable in this respect between the block and non-block areas of Allahabad district.

Finally, as pointed out earlier, when the field investigations were made development work had been in operation in the Mahewa block for 11 years, as against only 6 years in the case of the Unchagaon and Phulpur blocks.

It is apparent from the foregoing that differences in the amount of net capital expenditure in agriculture between a block and its corresponding non-block area are due in a substantial measure to the larger amounts of government loans and grants available in the block areas, coupled with the facilities available in these areas for securing supplies of needed materials.

The smallness of the difference in the amount of net capital expenditure between the Phulpur and Bahariya areas is attributable partly to the relatively smaller amount of government assistance available in the block, the availability of government aids in the non-block area as well, and the fact that the economic consciousness of the cultivators (largely subsistence farmers) in the block area did not differ materially from that in the non-block area.

It should be noted that although the average holding among the selected cultivators of the Mahewa block was about one half of the corresponding figure for the Unchagaon block, the average investment per hectare on "permanent improvements" in the former area was only about 36 per cent lower than the corresponding figure for the Unchagaon block. The larger availability of government aid in the Mahewa block apparently helped to increase substantially the resources available for capital investment.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions emerging from the case study are noted below:

(*i*) During the three years 1956/57 to 1958/59, net capital expenditure in agriculture suffered a set-back in 1957/58 which was an unfavourable crop year in most of the localities studied. With the exception of the Mahewa and Takha areas, the 1956/57 rate was recovered in 1958/59. In Siyana, it was substantially exceeded (table 12). However, there is no evidence of a general increase in net capital formation over this period.

(*ii*) Within a given district, net capital expenditure per hectare of cultivated land was appreciably higher in the selected community development block than in the corresponding non-block area. This difference was generally associated with greater capital expenditure by the relatively better-off cultivators with larger holdings, in the block areas.

(*iii*) Considering all the areas studied, the amount of net capital expenditure per hectare on permanent improvements is broadly related to differences in incomes. However, heavy concentration of government assistance over a fairly long period may help offset the limiting effect of lower incomes on capital formation, as in the case of the Mahewa block, in Etawah district.

(*iv*) Inasmuch as incomes have an extremely important role in determining the net capital expenditure, especially on "permanent improvements", existing income disparities as between more prosperous and less prosperous regions, and between smaller and larger farmers tend to remain under current development programmes. Corrective measures could take two forms. In the first place, there could be a greater concentration of government aid in relatively less well-off areas, to stimulate capital investment. Secondly, to the extent possible under the existing limitations imposed by availability of assured water supply and other basic requirements, increased emphasis could be placed in these areas on measures to increase productivity of land and raise incomes, through better or greater use of current inputs. There are distinct limits to this approach, however, in regions such as eastern Uttar Pradesh. The heightening of the incentive of the individual cultivator by, *inter alia*, measures to improve the efficiency of marketing and assure minimum or stable prices, could make a contribution to its success in many areas. To the extent that the major share of state aid continues to flow to the relatively better-off cultivators, income disparities between the different categories of cultivators may be widened.

Annex I.

THE SELECTION OF VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS AND THE COLLECTION OF DATA

The villages in the selected block and non-block areas were listed separately and classified into three size groups — small, medium and large — according to the following ranges of population.

Size of village	*Range of population*		
	Unchagaon & Siyana	*Mahewa & Takha*	*Phulpur & Bahariya*
Small	401 to 800	300 to 700	301 to 500
Medium	801 to 1,500	701 to 1,000	501 to 800
Large	1,501 to 3.000	1,001 to 3,000	801 to 1,200

Inordinately small and large villages outside the above ranges were left out, on the consideration that these were not representative. Two villages were then selected from each stratum with probability proportional to population. Thus six villages were selected per block and per non-block area.

The next step was to list all the households in each of the selected villages with a view to collecting information about occupation and size of holding of each of the households. All the households in each selected village were grouped according to the principal occupation of the head of the household. The three main occupational groups in every village were cultivators, agricultural labourers and craftsmen, the largest number of the households being those of cultivators. Thereafter, households having cultivation as their main occupation, in each selected village, were further regrouped into three strata, namely, small, medium and large on the basis of the ranges in size of cultivation holdings indicated in footnote (a), table 2 of the introduction.

From each of the three strata of cultivators in each of the selected villages, six cultivators were selected on a random basis. Thus, 108 cultivators were selected from each of the selected blocks. In a similar manner, 108 cultivators were selected from each of the non-block areas.

Through interviews with the heads of selected households, detailed information was collected on a number of points. Four schedules were used for the main enquiry and one schedule was used for the initial listing of households in each selected village. Of the four main schedules, one was used to obtain general data about the selected households including size of household, subsidiary occupation, size of cultivation holding. Another main schedule was used to obtain detailed information about acquisition and disposal of assets during 1958/59 and the preceding two years, as well as some general information about the factors that might be favouring or retarding capital formation in agriculture. Two other schedules were used to assemble information on institutional credit and capital formation through community action. Field investigations were made between June and September 1959.

Annex II.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Size of holding

The households of cultivators selected for the field study are shown in table 1 below for each block and non-block area by size of holding, in accordance with the size ranges given in annex I. The average amount of land per selected household in each region and size group is also shown.

Table 1.

AVERAGE HOLDING PER SELECTED HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE LAND AREA PER CAPITA

Area	*Size of holding*				*Land per capita*			
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*All types*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*	*All types*
Bulandshahr district								
Unchagaon[a]	1.9	4.5	11.5	5.9	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
Siyana[b]	2.1	4.6	9.5	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
Etawah district								
Mahewa[a]	1.0	2.4	5.5	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Takha[b]	1.1	2.5	6.7	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
Allahabad district								
Phulpur[a]	1.1	2.5	6.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
Bahariya[b]	1.0	2.3	5.5	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4

[a] Block area. [b] Non-block area.

The information available in respect of the *selected households* shows that the average size of cultivation holding in Unchagaon and Siyana was 50 to 96 per cent higher than in other areas. The land available *per capita* tended to increase with the size of holding, and was highest in the case of large cultivators. It is interesting to note that while Bulandshahr and Etawah districts show a number of similarities from the agricultural point of view, the land available *per capita* in the case of large cultivators of Mahewa (Etawah) is less than half of the corresponding figure for Unchagaon (Bulandshahr). Another point worth noting is that the land available *per capita* in the case of large cultivators of Mahewa is about one-third less than the corresponding figure for Takha area of the same district.

The last column of table 1 shows the average availability of land per capita among the selected cultivators of Unchagaon and Siyana areas to be much greater than in the Mahewa and Takha areas. The Takha area is also considerably better off in this respect than the Phulpur and Bahariya areas.

Subsidiary occupations

Among the selected households of cultivators, dependence on subsidiary occupations tends to increase with a decrease in the size of land holding and (or) the quality of land. Thus, in the Unchagaon and Siyana areas, where land available *per capita* among the selected households is relatively greater and where extensive canal irrigation facilities are available, over 95 per cent of the cultivators reported no subsidiary occupation. On the other hand, in the Mahewa block, where land available *per capita* (although canal irrigated) is less than in Unchagaon block, 64 per cent of the cultivators reported no subsidiary occupation. The highest percentage of cultivators reporting subsidiary occupations was from Phulpur and Bahariya areas, where the land available *per capita* is somewhat greater than in Mahewa but irrigation facilities are less satisfactory. Table 2 below summarises the relevant data.

Table 2.

PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED CULTIVATORS REPORTING SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

Area	*No subsidiary occupation*	*Labour*	*Business*	*Service*	*Artisans*	*Others*
Bulandshahr district						
Unchagaon	95	2	1	—	—	2
Siyana	96	1	—	—	—	3
Etawah District						
Mahewa	64	10	4	11	9	2
Takha	74	8	2	1	13	2
Allahabad district						
Phulpur	43	15	9	14	19	—
Bahariya	51	15	8	15	10	1

Size of household

The size of the household varied somewhat with the block or non-block area. The average household size was largest in Unchagaon, being 9.1 persons, about 6 per cent higher than in the non-block area Siyana. In Mahewa, the average size of the household at 8.7 persons was about 21 per cent higher than in the non-block area Takha. In Phulpur, the average number of persons per selected household at 8.5 exceeded the corresponding figure for the non-block area Bahariya by 9 per cent. Within a given district, the size of the household tended to increase with the size of holding.

Table 3.

Average Size of Households—Selected Cultivators

Area	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*	*All types*
Bulandshahr district				
Unchagaon	7.6	9.8	9.9	9.1
Siyana	6.4	8.5	11.1	8.6
Etawah District				
Mahewa	7.1	8.1	10.7	8.7
Takha	5.0	7.3	8.9	7.1
Allahabad district				
Phulpur	7.3	9.4	8.9	8.5
Bahariya	6.4	8.0	8.9	7.8

The ability of a household to manage efficiently a farm holding depends partly on the number of adult workers. In the case of the selected households from each area, the number of adults (above 14 years) was relatively greater in the case of medium and large cultivators. And there also were some differences as between the selected households from different block or non-block areas.

Table 4.

Adults per Household—Selected Cultivators

Area	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Bulandshahr district			
Unchagaon	5.0	6.5	6.1
Siyana	4.1	6.0	6.4
Etawah District			
Mahewa	4.5	5.4	6.6
Takha	3.3	4.4	5.3
Allahabad district			
Phulpur	4.9	5.5	5.1
Bahariya	4.0	5.0	5.5

Annex III.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD (ALL ITEMS) SELECTED CULTIVATORS

A. Unchagaon and Siyana areas

(Rupees)

Assets	*Unchagaon block*			*Siyana non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	—	42	57	86	106	219
Livestock	206	317	407	148	399	407
Implements	29	44	363	35	74	316
Land reclamation, etc. ..	42	61	246	109	29	135
Others	28	172	791	28	45	105
Total	305	636	1,864	406	653	1,182
Non-agricultural	84	109	315	92	238	190
Grand total	389	745	2,179	498	891	1,372
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	28	51	—	17	42	—
Livestock	276	363	537	234	438	638
Implements	93	112	921	42	114	94
Land reclamation, etc. ..	30	41	185	13	34	87
Others	92	151	176	40	124	38
Total	519	718	1,819	346	752	857
Non-agricultural	156	85	784	176	209	71
Grand total	675	803	2,603	522	961	928
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	230	286	57	47	117	356
Livestock	371	408	729	408	667	976
Implements	195	30	594	26	69	110
Land reclamation, etc. ..	24	52	221	21	94	78
Others	34	48	318	34	79	163
Total	854	824	1,919	536	1,026	1,683
Non-agricultural	82	273	641	160	295	317
Grand total	936	1,097	2,560	696	1,321	2,000

B. Mahewa and Takha areas

(Rupees)

Assets	*Mahewa block*			*Takha non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	6	—	14	23	77	117
Livestock	283	504	634	124	202	258
Implements	33	45	126	22	41	119
Land reclamation, etc. ..	85	54	81	3	34	75
Others	23	81	142	10	24	9
Total	430	684	997	182	378	578
Non-agricultural	147	203	241	44	114	97
Grand total	577	887	1,238	226	492	675
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	4	26	33	13	30	—
Livestock	327	402	754	108	246	355
Implements	29	59	98	24	30	56
Land reclamation, etc. ..	23	21	81	15	21	67
Others	26	26	51	4	15	17
Total	409	534	1,107	164	342	495
Non-agricultural	252	169	295	27	141	195
Grand total	661	703	1,312	191	483	690
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	3	87	119	12	2	32
Livestock	396	485	791	130	222	368
Implements	18	39	60	13	25	85
Land reclamation, etc. ..	14	110	136	22	23	47
Others	12	8	81	12	15	24
Total	443	729	1,187	189	287	556
Non-agricultural	34	98	479	23	65	309
Grand total	477	827	1,666	212	352	865

C. PHULPUR AND BAHARIYA AREAS
(Rupees)

Assets	*Phulpur block*			*Bahariya non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	67	25	53	5	14	30
Livestock	34	103	116	28	89	113
Implements	20	33	34	26	33	33
Land reclamation, etc.	30	35	144	41	30	87
Others	1	3	—	9	18	4
TOTAL	152	199	347	109	184	267
Non-agricultural	18	44	140	67	45	40
Grand total	170	243	487	176	229	307
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	1	14	163	—	—	49
Livestock	56	85	83	49	62	87
Implements	15	17	14	16	25	31
Land reclamation, etc.	15	18	131	5	71	56
Others	—	2	—	5	9	16
TOTAL	87	136	391	75	167	239
Non-agricultural	53	95	66	17	59	216
Grand total	140	231	457	92	226	455
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	17	81	72	13	51	11
Livestock	63	100	171	67	106	128
Implements	12	19	45	21	27	33
Land reclamation, etc.	25	18	115	9	70	16
Others	2	7	14	10	15	2
TOTAL	119	225	417	120	269	190
Non-agricultural	14	149	294	23	74	99
Grand total	133	374	711	143	343	289

Annex IV.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ITEMS IN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: SELECTED CULTIVATORS

A. UNCHAGAON AND SIYANA AREAS
(Percentage)

Assets	*Unchagaon block*			*Siyana non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	—	6	3	17	12	16
Livestock	53	43	19	30	45	30
Implements	7	6	17	7	8	23
Land reclamation, etc.	11	8	11	22	3	10
Others	7	23	36	6	5	8
Non-agricultural	22	15	14	18	27	14
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	4	7	—	3	4	—
Livestock	41	45	21	45	46	69
Implements	14	14	35	8	12	10
Land reclamation, etc.	4	5	7	2	3	9
Others	14	19	7	8	13	4
Non-agricultural	23	10	30	34	22	8
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	25	26	2	7	9	18
Livestock	40	37	29	58	51	48
Implements	21	3	23	4	5	6
Land reclamation, etc.	2	5	9	3	7	4
Others	3	4	12	5	6	8
Non-agricultural	9	25	25	23	22	16

B. MAHEWA AND TAKHA AREAS
(Percentage)

Assets	*Mahewa block*			*Takha non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	1	—	1	10	16	17
Livestock	49	57	51	55	41	38
Implements	6	5	10	10	8	18
Land reclamation, etc.	15	6	7	2	7	11
Others	4	9	11	4	5	1
Non-agricultural	25	23	20	19	23	15
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	1	4	3	6	6	—
Livestock	49	57	57	57	51	52
Implements	4	8	7	13	6	8
Land reclamation, etc.	4	3	6	8	5	10
Others	4	4	4	2	3	2
Non-agricultural	38	24	23	14	29	28
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	1	10	7	6	1	4
Livestock	83	59	47	61	63	42
Implements	4	5	4	6	7	10
Land reclamation, etc.	3	13	8	10	7	5
Others	2	1	5	6	4	3
Non-agricultural	7	12	29	11	18	36

C. PHULPUR AND BAHARIYA AREAS
(Percentage)

Assets	*Phulpur block*			*Bahariya non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Land	39	10	11	3	6	10
Livestock	20	42	24	16	39	37
Implements	12	14	7	15	15	11
Land reclamation, etc.	13	15	29	23	13	28
Others	1	1	—	5	7	1
Non-agricultural	10	18	29	38	20	13
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Land	1	6	36	—	—	11
Livestock	40	37	18	53	27	19
Implements	10	7	3	18	11	7
Land reclamation, etc.	11	8	29	5	32	12
Others	—	1	—	5	4	4
Non-agricultural	38	41	14	18	26	47
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Land	12	21	10	9	15	4
Livestock	47	27	24	47	31	44
Implements	9	5	7	15	8	11
Land reclamation, etc.	19	5	16	6	20	6
Others	2	2	2	7	4	1
Non-agricultural	11	40	41	16	22	34

Annex V.

AVERAGE NON-MONETARY CAPITAL FORMATION BY SELECTED CULTIVATORS

A. UNCHAGAON AND SIYANA AREAS

(Rupees)

Assets	*Unchagaon block*			*Siyana non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
			1956/57			
Agricultural	19	24	33	26	12	25
Non-agricultural	12	18	20	7	3	2
TOTAL	31	43	53	33	15	27
			1957/58			
Agricultural	19	35	39	6	13	19
Non-agricultural	19	21	17	3	10	1
TOTAL	38	56	56	9	23	20
			1958/59			
Agricultural	20	29	49	10	19	36
Non-agricultural	10	22	32	2	4	1
TOTAL	30	51	81	12	23	37

B. MAHEWA AND TAKHA AREAS

(Rupees)

Assets	*Mahewa block*			*Takha non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
			1956/57			
Agricultural	23	29	20	8	18	17
Non-agricultural	10	6	13	26	6	16
TOTAL	33	35	33	34	24	33
			1957/58			
Agricultural	17	22	27	10	23	24
Non-agricultural	7	26	10	7	23	16
TOTAL	24	48	37	17	46	40
			1958/59			
Agricultural	15	28	24	16	25	23
Non-agricultural	8	14	43	16	16	18
TOTAL	23	42	67	32	41	41

C. PHULPUR AND BAHARIYA AREAS

Assets	*Phulpur block*			*Bahariya non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
			1956/57			
Agricultural	12	15	20	24	22	34
Non-agricultural	3	1	8	9	61	14
TOTAL	15	16	28	33	38	47
			1957/58			
Agricultural	8	16	21	9	33	22
Non-agricultural	7	5	5	8	15	7
TOTAL	15	21	26	17	48	29
			1958/59			
Agricultural	10	21	27	11	28	16
Non-agricultural	9	4	6	11	10	13
TOTAL	19	25	33	22	38	29

Annex VI.

DISPOSAL OF ASSETS PER HOUSEHOLD (EXCLUDING LAND): SELECTED CULTIVATORS

A. UNCHAGAON AND SIYANA AREAS

(Rupees)

Assets	*Unchagaon block*			*Siyana non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Agricultural			*1956/57*			
Livestock	62	81	124	102	98	190
Implements	1	2	3	1	2	3
Others	14	8	49	14	4	8
TOTAL	77	91	176	117	104	201
Non-agricultural	20	9	40	—	7	12
Grand total	97	100	216	117	111	213
Agricultural			*1957/58*			
Livestock	72	123	251	86	166	179
Implements	2	2	59	1	2	3
Others	24	13	26	32	53	6
TOTAL	98	138	336	119	221	188
Non-agricultural	18	11	15	18	10	150
Grand total	116	149	351	137	231	338
Agricultural			*1958/59*			
Livestock	124	98	240	212	172	318
Implements	1	2	88	2	4	8
Others	13	5	44	1	6	7
TOTAL	138	105	372	215	182	333
Non-agricultural	3	12	1	4	3	19
Grand total	141	117	373	219	185	352

B. MAHEWA AND TAKHA AREAS

(Rupees)

Assets	*Mahewa block*			*Takha non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
			1956/57			
Agricultural						
Livestock	87	166	300	70	87	125
Implements	10	4	14	1	1	2
Others	—	1	6	—	1	1
TOTAL	97	171	320	71	89	128
Non-agricultural	—	—	2	3	—	—
Grand total	97	171	322	74	89	128
			1957/58			
Agricultural						
Livestock	212	306	463	64	188	192
Implements	2	4	3	1	4	2
Others	3	2	6	3	1	1
TOTAL	217	312	472	68	193	195
Non-agricultural	6	11	10	—	4	70
Grand total	223	323	482	68	197	265
			1958/59			
Agricultural						
Livestock	220	280	535	140	231	286
Implements	1	6	5	1	2	3
Others	1	3	—	2	1	2
TOTAL	222	289	540	143	234	291
Non-agricultural	6	11	12	3	4	103
Grand total	228	300	552	146	238	394

C. PHULPUR AND BAHARIYA AREAS

(Rupees)

Assets	*Phulpur block*			*Bahariya non-block*		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
			1956/57			
Agricultural						
Livestock	21	30	41	20	29	32
Implements	—	1	1	1	1	1
Others	—	—	—	4	1	1
TOTAL	21	31	42	25	31	34
Non-agricultural	4	6	8	11	25	80
Grand total	25	37	50	36	56	114
			1957/58			
Agricultural						
Livestock	28	21	24	18	21	33
Implements	—	1	1	1	1	1
Others	—	—	—	—	5	2
TOTAL	28	22	25	19	27	36
Non-agricultural	—	3	—	1	3	17
Grand total	28	25	25	20	30	53
			1958/59			
Agricultural						
Livestock	28	31	41	12	21	41
Implements	—	2	1	1	2	1
Others	—	—	—	4	6	1
TOTAL	28	33	42	17	29	43
Non-agricultural	—	—	—	6	10	48
Grand total	28	33	42	23	39	91

ADDENDA TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE ARTICLE ON CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING INVESTMENT RESOURCES AMONG VARIOUS FIELDS OF DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERDEVELOPED ECONOMIES (VOLUME XII, NO. 1)

1. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Analyses and Projections of Economic Development,* Part I: *An Introduction to the Technique of Programming,* a study prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 1955.II.G.2, pp. 52.

The study covers, among other topics, the analytical instruments for making aggregate projections. The conceptual and computational problems in measuring the product-capital ratio — average and marginal — and the investment rate in the analyses and projections of economic development are discussed and illustrated with examples from Latin American experience. It is emphasized that the ratios, by sectors or by enterprises, could not by themselves be used for allocating priority in investments, since the productivity of investment is strongly affected by relative prices of output and by the possible effects of new investment in the different sectors.

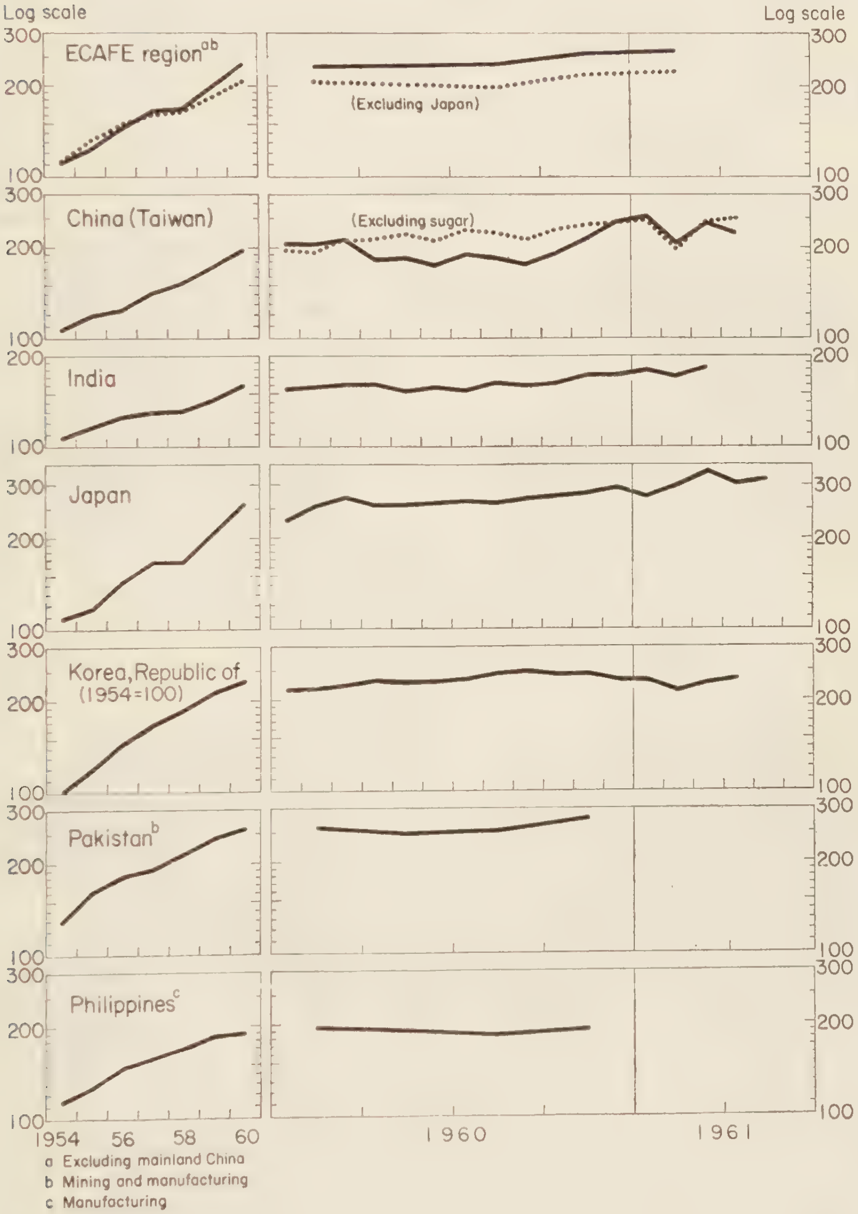
2. United Nations, *Manual on Economic Development Projects,* United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 1958.II.G.5, pp. 241.

The study attempts to explain the problems in the measurement of economic advantages and disadvantages attendant upon the allocation of a country's resources to the production of specific goods or services, the type data required to determine them, and the methods whereby such data can be obtained and systematized. Special attention has been paid to public projects, whether intended for implementation by that sector or for later transfer to the private sector once promotion and development are completed. The data and methods necessary for studying the size, location, investment and profitability of projects, are discussed with illustrative cases. In the discussion of the criteria for allocating priorities among investment projects, the problems of financial equivalences, of pricing and of measuring their indirect effects are indicated with several examples. In addition, the study provides criteria for evaluating the productivity of a single factor, taking into account social factors, the benefits-costs relationship, and the needs for and the methods of combining the different criteria.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

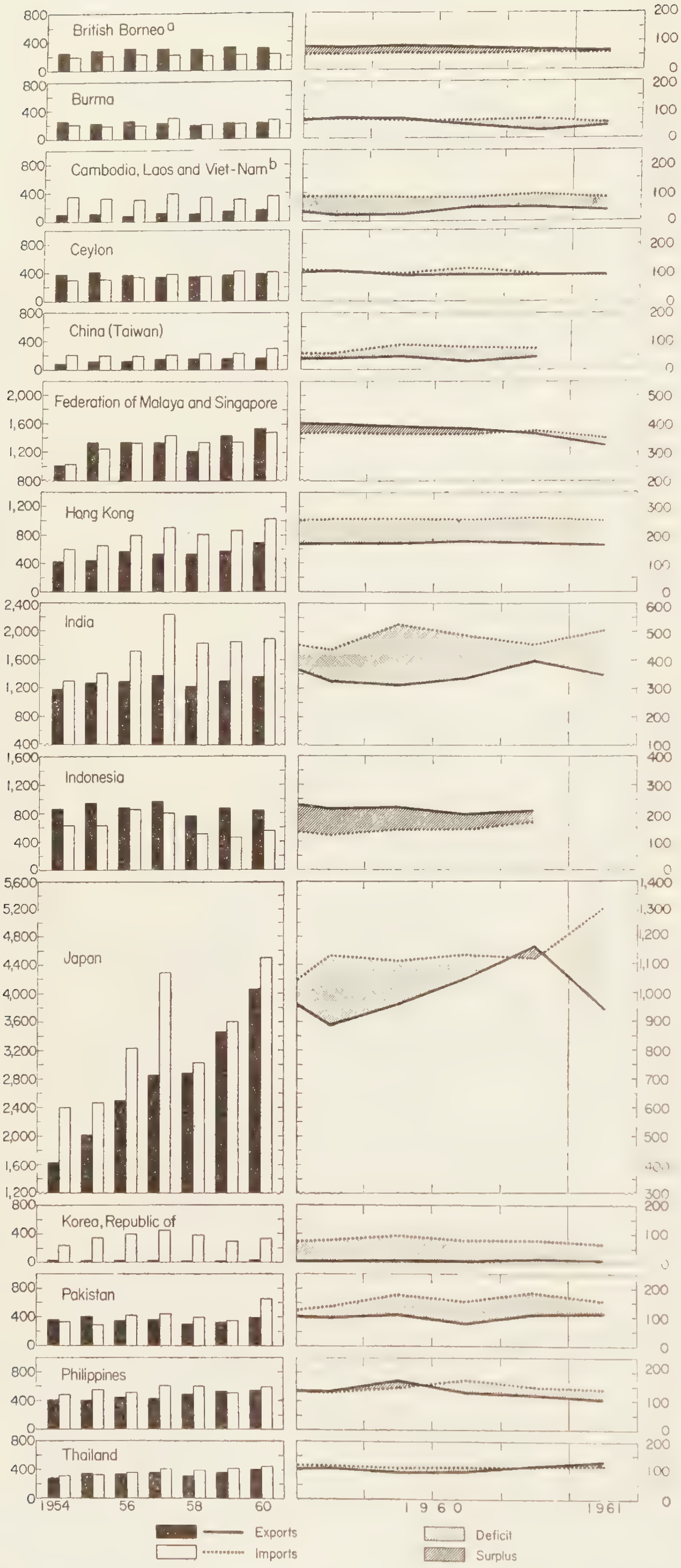
Industrial production in the ECAFE region (excluding mainland China) continued to grow in 1960 and 1961. The rise was the sharpest in the largest industrial country—Japan, which accounts for 48 per cent of the weight in the index. Industrial production in India, accounting for a further 33 per cent of the total weightage, continued to show only a moderate increase, the large gains made by its capital goods industries being offset by the relative stagnant conditions faced by its premier textile industry.

(1953=100)



CURRENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Million of US dollars)



FOREIGN TRADE

In 1960, the current value of exports from and imports into the ECAFE region, excluding mainland China, established an all-time peak. The rate of growth was comparatively higher for imports than for exports; resulting in larger trade deficits. The growth in exports was uneven; in Brunei, Laos and Sarawak the value of exports actually fell. The value of imports increased for most countries; Ceylon, Laos and Sarawak were the only exceptions. In the general picture of adverse balances of trade for 1960, Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo and Sarawak recorded surpluses of varying magnitudes. In the early months of 1961, exports had softened whereas imports continued to maintain their 1960 level, thus indicating a further worsening of trade balances.

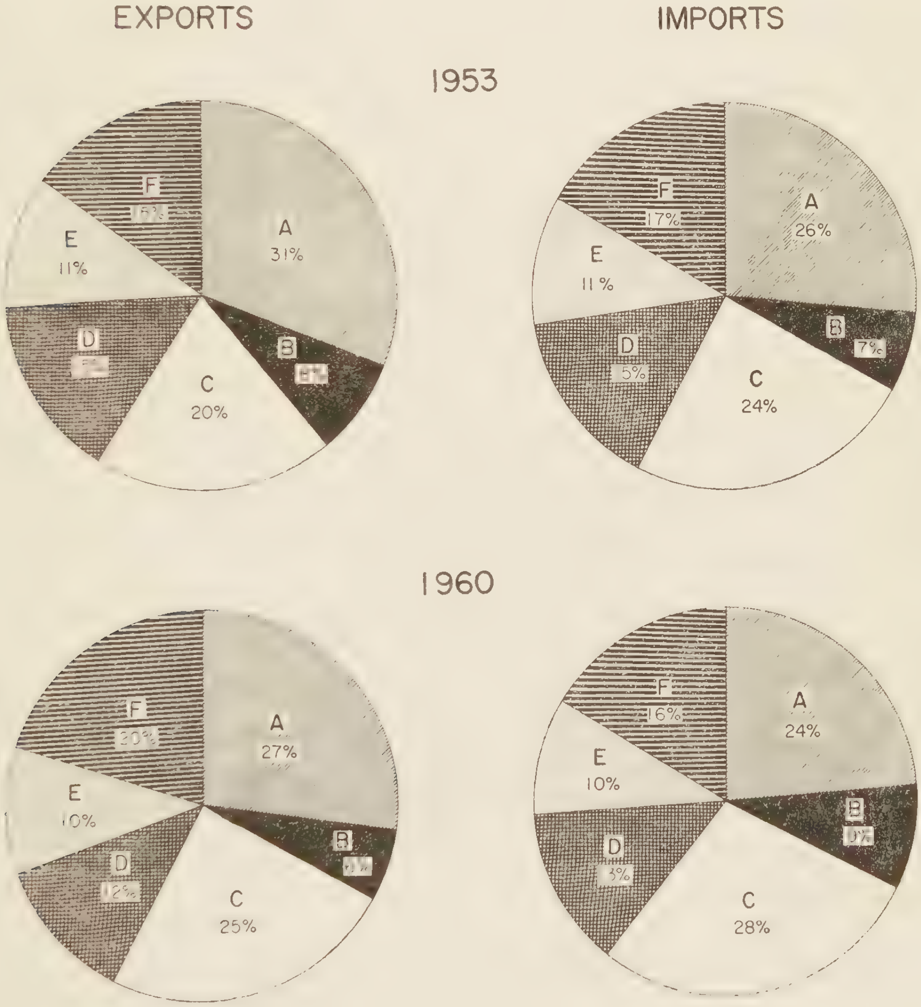
Note

[a] Total foreign trade of Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak, including trade between these territories.

[b] For 1955-1959, including trade between the three countries, from June 1955 onwards Republic of Viet-Nam only.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Several countries of the ECAFE region — Afghanistan, Brunei, mainland China, Iran, Nepal, North Borneo and Sarawak — for which statistics of foreign trade by direction were not available are omitted from the compilation. In the interval of seven years between 1953 and 1960, many changes have taken place in the direction of trade of the reporting countries of the ECAFE region. Most significantly, the share of their trade with one another has shrunk, even though in volume it has risen considerably. This is true both for the primary exporting countries of the region vis-à-vis each other and also in their exports to Japan although their imports from that country have increased. The trade with the United States has increased reflecting, to some extent, the increase in foreign assistance from that source. The share of the United Kingdom and Western Europe has been slightly reduced. The trade with Eastern Europe and Oceania is reflected largely in the changes noted under the group "others"; their share in exports has expanded while their share as providers of imports has contracted slightly.



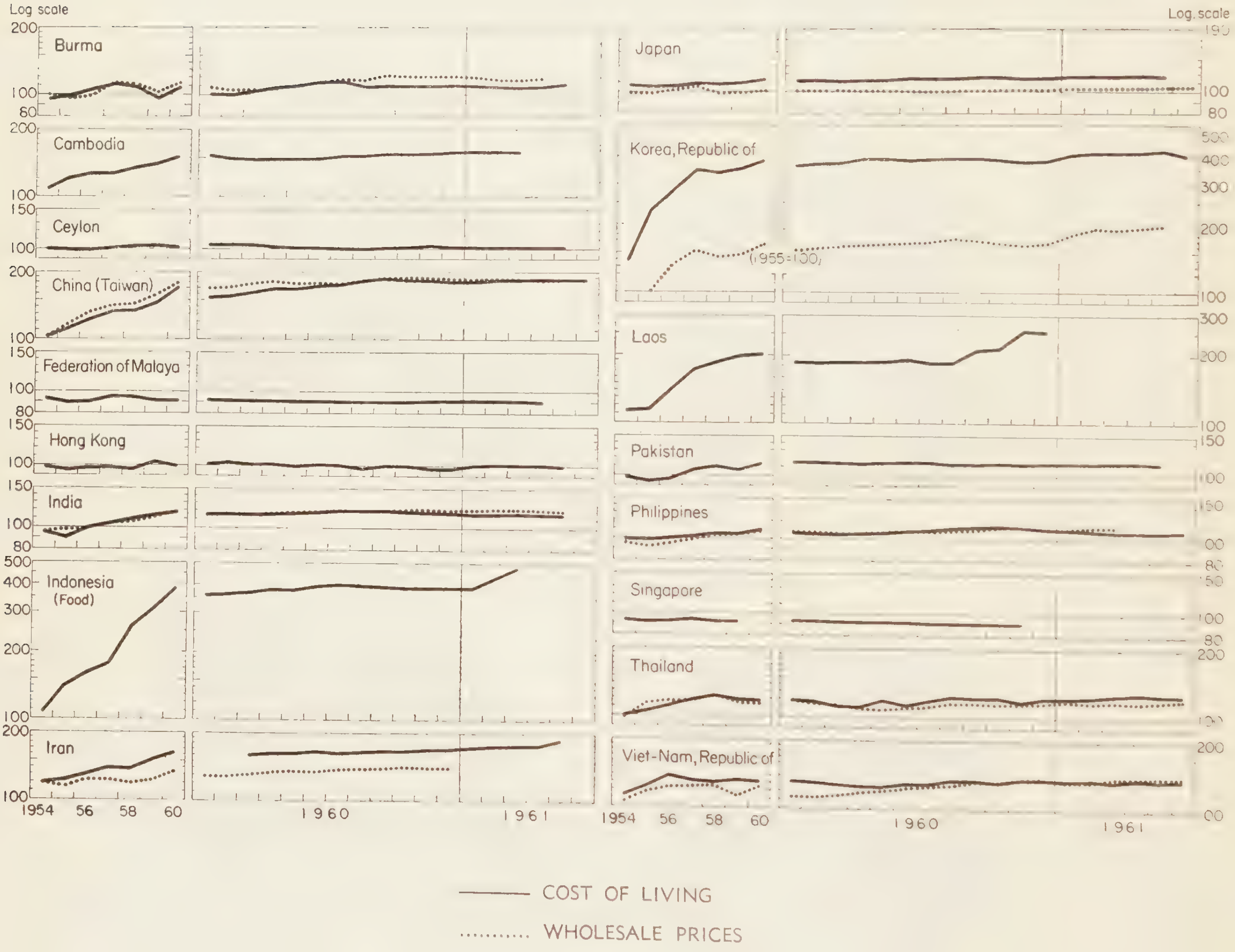
A: ECAFE region (excluding Japan)
C: North America
E: U.K.

B: Japan
D: Western Europe (excluding U.K.)
F: Others

PRICES

Prices in ECAFE countries in 1960 and 1961 have been fairly stable as compared with the previous five years. In the early months of 1961, a slight upward trend in the cost of living could be noticed for several countries. The exceptions were Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong and Singapore — countries having similar trend of relative stability. The earlier pressure of development spending on Indian and Pakistani price levels has now weakened through prospects of a better harvest, more foreign aid and a tightening of fiscal and monetary policies. Rising prices in Indonesia, Iran and Laos largely reflect continuing unsettled conditions.

(1953=100)



ASIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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UNITS AND SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

Unless otherwise stated "tons" relate to metric tons, and "dollars" relate to United States dollars.

The following symbols have been used throughout:

* = 12 months beginning 20-23 March of the year stated.
‡ = 12 months beginning April of the year stated.
† = 12 months ending September of the year stated.
ø = 12 months ending June of the year stated.
Mn = million.
I, II, III, and IV for quarters of years.

. = not applicable.
... = not available.
— = nil or negligible.
r = revised figures from this issue.
Figures in italics are provisional or unofficial.

Substantial breaks in the homogeneity of a series are indicated either by a horizontal line across the column or by vertical double lines in a row of figures.

SOURCES

To ensure comparability, data compiled or published by the United Nations Statistical Office have been incorporated wherever feasible; material supplied by governments, publications of governments, of the United Nations specialized agencies and of international commodity study groups have been used as additional sources.

1. REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERIES

Annual and quarterly figures

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
									I	II	III	IV	I
POPULATION *(Midyear, million)*													
Including mainland China . . .	1,388	1,412	1,435	1,464	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Excluding mainland China . .	806	817	826	843	856	868	885	*899*	.	.	.	.	.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION[a]													
Index of agricultural production *(1952/53—1956/57=100)*													
All commodities	98	100	104	107	105	109	113	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Food	99	100	103	107	105	109	113	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Per capita food	100	100	102	104	100	103	105	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cereals *(million tons)*													
Rice (paddy)	111.3	104.3	113.2	119.5	110.1	124.3	128.3	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Wheat	15.7	17.7	18.4	18.6	19.6	17.8	20.8	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Maize	7.1	8.0	7.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.3	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Millet and sorghums	18.5	18.2	15.5	15.4	16.6	18.0	16.8	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Starchy root crops *(million tons)* .													
Potatoes	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Sweet potatoes and Yams . .	12.8	13.3	15.3	15.7	15.0	15.8	16.6	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cassava	11.8	12.8	12.4	12.1	13.3	14.5	15.3	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Oilseeds *(million tons)*													
Groundnuts (in shell) . . .	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.5	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Copra	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	*2.6*	.	.	.	.	.
Tea *(thousand tons)*	553	615	634	634	651	660	*650*	*602*	*89*	*149*	*197*	*166*	*79*
Tobacco *(million tons)*	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
Fibres *(million tons)*													
Cotton (lint)	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	*1.1*	*1.4*	.	.	.	.	.
Jute	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	*2.1*	*2.0*	.	.	.	.	.
Natural rubber *(thousand tons)* .	1,640	1,735	1,815	1,771	1,783	1,799	1,923	1,822	442	437	447	436	[illegible]
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Index of industrial production[b] *(1953=100)*													
Mining and manufacturing . .	100	110	123	145	165	168	193	240	232	234	236	257	[illegible]
Mining	100	100	116	133	149	150	157	173	166	168	173	185	*180*
Manufacturing	100	111	124	147	168	171	205	249	241	243	245	267	*276*
Food beverages, tobacco .	100	100	115	124	130	135	141	153	196	133	128	155	*204*
Textiles	100	111	122	137	144	137	152	167	161	166	168	172	*165*
Paper and paper products	100	114	131	151	168	170	210	245	233	238	249	261	[illegible]
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	100	113	134	159	184	192	218	257	245	256	255	272	*271*
Non-metallic mineral products	100	115	120	140	162	168	192	226	214	225	223	243	*232*
Basic metals	100	110	119	140	155	149	196	254	230	247	260	277	*279*
Metal products	100	116	126	177	231	244	336	471	416	456	483	528	*558*
Coal *(million tons)*	88.5	85.3	86.9	92.8	103.1	103.2	104.4	*114.0*	*27.5*	*28.1*	*27.6*	*30.8*	*32.2*
Iron ore *(million tons)*	7.70	8.41	8.91	10.34	11.55	12.09	*15.73*	*20.80*	*4.80*	*5.22*	*5.60*	*5.16*	*5.50*
Tin in concentrates *(thousand tons)*	104.4	109.9	109.6	108.5	104.1	73.1	72.7	*90.7*	*21.2*	*22.3*	*23.2*	*24.0*	*21.3*
Petroleum, crude *(million tons)* . .	17.59	20.18	34.49	46.00	58.50	63.75	71.40	78.41	18.96	18.59	19.46	21.40	. . .
Salt *(thousand tons)*	5,246	4,692	5,023	5,553	6,810	7,604	6,490	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sugar *(thousand tons)*	4,192	3,979	4,800	4,931	5,131	5,292	5,963	*6,140*	*2,774*	*847*	*569*	*1,545*	. . .
Cotton yarn *(thousand tons)* . .	1,225	1,351	1,386	1,497	1,597	1,487	*1,596*	*1,698*	*409*	*415*	*429*	*445*	*429*
Cotton fabrics *(million metres)* . .	7,545	8,153	8,188	8,889	9,268	8,259	8,441	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*2,342*	[illegible]
Jute manufactures *(thousand tons)*	942	1,013	1,145	1,268	1,209	1,255	1,321	*1,368*	*340*	*349*	*349*	*331*	*319*
Paper excluding paper board *(thousand tons)*	1,231	1,367	1,575	1,758	1,967	2,029	2.489	*2,844*	668	693	725	759	[illegible]
Vegetable oils *(thousand tons)* . .	879	969	1,084	1,150	1,317	1,198	1,200	[illegible]	314	341	354	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement *(million tons)*	14.8	17.7	17.9	21.0	24.5	25.6	29.2	*34.7*	8.0	8.7	*8.6*	*9.4*	*9.1*
Steel (ingots & metal for castings) *(thousand tons)*	9,234	9,520	11,209	12,957	14,408	14,063	*19,249*	*25,682*	5,979	*6,161*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin metal *(thousand tons)* . . .	64.9	74.5	74.5	78.9	74.3	49.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.5
Electricity *(thousand million kWh)*	69.0	74.9	82.5	93.0	104.0	*109.1*	*119.6*	*141.1*	*32.3*	*34.4*	*37.4*	*36.9*	*36.9*
TRANSPORT[c]													
Railway traffic *(thousand million)*													
Passenger kilometres . . .	158.4	164.4	172.0	183.1	191.1	197.5	205.5	*222.8*	55.3	56.2	55.4	55.9	. . .
Freight ton-kilometres . . .	101.0	99.5	108.8	118.9	131.7	128.5	139.7	*152.5*	40.5	35.2	36.8	40.0	. . .
International sea-borne shipping *(million tons)*													
Freight loaded	42.0	46.0	50.2	53.4	56.1	55.5	83.4	. . .	22.4	23.1	25.6	[illegible]	. . .
Freight unloaded	64.5	68.2	74.4	87.4	104.5	90.8	107.7	. . .	31.3	33.1	37.3	. . .	. . .
EXTERNAL TRADE													
Total value *(million US dollars)*													
Exports	7,342	7,650	8,863	9,379	9,939	9,258	10,592	11,667	2,807	2.904	2,890	3,064	[illegible]
Imports	9,295	8,959	9,671	11,414	13,547	11,021	11,632	13,596	3,283	3,459	3,431	3,424	*3,570*
Quantum index[d] *(1953=100)*													
Exports	100	110	125	133	143	138	154	*171*	155	158	*171*	*188*	. . .
Imports	100	106	110	129	145	125	137	167	152	158	170	*172*	. . .
Unit value index[d] *(1953=100)*													
Exports	100	99	102	100	99	94	97	*108*	105	108	*108*	*106*	. . .
Imports	100	96	96	97	101	96	92	*94*	95	96	*94*	*92*	. . .
Terms of trade[d] *(1953=100)* . .	100	103	107	103	97	98	106	*114*	110	112	*115*	*116*	. . .

1. REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERIES *(Cont'd)*

Annual and quarterly figures

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
									I	II	III	IV	I
EXTERNAL TRADE *(Cont'd)*													
Direction of trade[e] *(million US dollars)*													
Exports to:—													
ECAFE countries	2,590	2,570	2,726	3,028	3,250	2,868	3,065	3,569	852	861	893	963	...
Western Europe (including U.K.)	1,759	1,789	2,135	2,198	1,120	1,993	2,230	2,397	635	553	566	643	...
U.K.	744	845	1,004	1,004	922	1,002	1,107	1,121	297	247	247	330	...
U.S.A.	1,238	1,172	1,530	1,532	1,652	1,630	2,175	2,244	570	603	537	534	...
Sterling area	2,339	2,691	2,964	2,990	3,191	2,998	3,286	3,780	854	875	935	1,116	...
Imports from:—													
ECAFE countries	2,835	2,726	3,097	3,491	3,842	3,443	3,626	4,136	1,041	1,032	1,007	1,056	...
Western Europe (including U.K.)	2,221	2,188	2,202	2,590	3,183	2,419	2,615	2,960	714	796	724	726	...
U.K.	930	902	955	1,133	1,323	1,033	1,093	1,241	300	327	307	307	...
U.S.A.	1,800	1,813	1,990	2,414	3,371	2,572	2,454	3,166	710	803	829	824	...
Sterling area	2,682	2,400	2,659	3,076	3,613	2,866	3,195	3,569	858	914	874	923	...
Export of primary products[f]													
Quantum index *(1953=100)*													
General	100	102	108	109	112	106	109	111	116	113	108	108	114
Food	100	107	108	115	120	114	118	122	131	126	116	115	144
Agricultural materials	100	99	109	105	101	99	103	99	101	101	93	102	93
Mineral products	100	95	100	111	133	112	106	133	135	129	153	113	109
Unit value index *(1953=100)*													
General	100	100	108	102	102	99	108	109	108	110	107	108	100
Food	100	105	95	91	93	92	88	86	82	82	86	95	84
Agricultural materials	100	97	119	111	110	102	125	132	137	140	130	121	118
Mineral products	100	93	95	101	102	108	104	95	93	93	95	102	92
Quantity of exports *(thousand tons)*													
Food													
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	153	164	180	173	172	279	232	238	69	55	49	64	55
Rice and rice products	2,654	2,987	3,294	3,244	3,988	3,064	3,442	3,784	1,098	1,171	963	552	1,034
Sugar	1,755	1,604	1,689	1,632	1,804	1,959	1,757	1,971	536	655	283	496	556
Tea	436	459	409	458	420	457	452	438	101	81	117	139	105
Spices	59	47	80	90	88	74	97	84	24	14	19	27	53
Agricultural materials													
Hides and skins, raw	24	24	22	20	20	18	22	23	6	7	4	6	6
Oilseeds, oil nuts & oil kernels	1,017	1,219	1,232	1,416	1,396	1,092	1,001	1,184	264	300	337	285	175
Rubber, natural	1,611	1,688	1,782	1,699	1,737	1,689	1,929	1,726	442	415	409	460	458
Wood and lumber	1,481	1,732	2,023	2,251	2,359	3,321	4,003	4,265	936	1,244	950	1,135	823
Cotton, raw	379	222	320	265	204	223	162	165	52	58	30	24	44
Jute, raw	982	892	981	958	785	906	809	757	239	182	124	211	152
Hemp, raw	132	122	135	143	141	109	113	111	36	25	25	29	26
Vegetable oils, not essential	404	499	602	515	450	417	392	362	75	74	107	105	89
Mineral products													
Iron ore	3,728	3,540	4,399	5,636	6,631	5,877	7,661	10,383	1,950	2,296	3,703	2,434	2,355
Tin ore and concentrates	45	45	44	45	42	27	30	40	10	9	11	9	8
Manganese ore	1,593	1,006	936	712	1,742	976	986	1,160	226	360	320	254	280
Coal	2,201	2,063	1,562	1,940	1,655	1,800	1,556	1,635	443	335	362	495	275
Crude petroleum	6,963	7,083	8,367	10,027	12,408	12,478	9,825	11,993	3,485	2,964	3,225	2,319	2,300
GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS[gr] *(end of period, million US dollars)*	5,107	4,943	5,370	5,171	4,034	5,281	5,147	5,762	5,254	5,349	5,510	5,762	5,860

GENERAL NOTES: In general, the regional statistical series cover the countries of the ECAFE region except mainland China, Nepal and, in most cases, Afghanistan and Iran; in some cases, other countries have also been omitted because of lack of data. Except in the case of mainland China, countries omitted from the regional series are, from the point of view of the series, usually less important. To ensure comparability, the countries included in different periods for each series are the same.

a. Crop year except rubber, copra and tea beginning from the year stated. FAO source except rubber and tea for which the International Rubber Study Group and the International Tea Committee figures are used respectively.

b. This index compiled by the United Nations Statistical Office, covers Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, China: Taiwan, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam. For more detailed statistics and explanatory notes see United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

c. For countries covered see table 5 below.

d. Based on quantum and unit value indexes of exports and imports, compiled by governments of Burma, Ceylon, China: Taiwan, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea (since 1957), Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam. (Quantum indexes for Indonesia, Korea and Pakistan are derived from unit value indexes.) These national indexes are combined to form the regional index with the dollar values of exports and imports in the base year 1953 as weights. Exports and imports of the countries included in the index account for 89 and 90 per cent of total exports and imports of the region respectively, excluding Afghanistan, mainland China, Iran and Nepal, in the base year. Intra-regional trade is not deducted.

e. For countries covered see table 7 below. Prior to 1955, including data on Customs Union of Cambodia-Laos-Viet-Nam.

f. Exports of 18 primary products and food from 20 countries and territories (excluding Afghanistan, mainland China and Nepal) are included in the index. To minimize the effect of transit trade, only export of domestic produce is included for Hong Kong and net export of rubber is used for Singapore and Federation of Malaya. The quantity of exports of each item is totalled for 20 countries and territories and relatives have been then weighted by the total value of exports of each commodity in 20 countries and territories in terms of United States dollars in 1953 to form the quantum index. The unit value index is obtained by dividing the index of total value of exports in United States dollars by the quantum index. The commodities included in the index account for 42 per cent of the total value of exports from the 20 countries. (If Hong Kong and Japan are excluded, the percentage is increased to 54.)

g. Includes Burma, Ceylon, China-Taiwan, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam. Figures prior to 1955 exclude Viet-Nam.

2. INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1953=100[a]

	Weight	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA (Taiwan)														
Industrial production[b]	100.0	119	125	142	153	173	197	198	214	220	239	231	251	250
Mining and quarrying	10.5	114	120	134	144	155	174	168	174	162	190	178	197	197
Coal	7.4	99	106	122	133	149	166	153	170	158	182	170	190	192
Manufacturing[b]	76.6	120	125	143	153	175	200	208	224	235	253	247	268	265
Food[b]	19.0	101	104	126	121	121	137	185	169	261	295	265	274	240
Textiles	17.8	122	115	128	124	152	170	156	173	170	180	187	199	198
Chemicals	9.5	120	134	158	180	219	256	217	258	248	[illegible]	283	325	326
Construction of buildings	1.1	145	104	118	177	118	134	119	163	94	161	126	180	128
Public utilities	11.9	123	135	149	162	182	207	185	207	215	213	210	227	235
Electricity	7.6	126	144	163	184	205	232	204	235	242	247	233	259	268
INDIA[c]														
Industrial production	100.0	116	126	130	132	144	161	160	153	162	168	172	.	..
Mining	7.2	107	110	122	128	136	153	153	157	147	160	179	..	...
Manufacturing	90.7	116	126	130	131	143	160	159	150	161	167	169	..	..
Sugar	4.3	123	144	160	152	161	197	440	71	15	219	459	.	.
Tea	5.9	110	110	111	118	116	114	18	83	209	140	23	...	...
Textiles	48.0	106	112	109	105	107	110	107	110	114	110	104		.
Chemicals	4.2	122	132	140	159	175	197	185	192	197	198	203	..	..
Basic metal industries	8.0	119	124	126	128	169	224	197	201	245	234	237	..	.
Metal products[d]	4.6	168	200	222	233	264	322	294	314	343	360	350	...	...
Transport equipment	2.9	171	236	246	229	289	378	367	333	401	429	440		.
Electricity	2.1	128	145	163	185	220	248	227	251	254	252	254	—	..
Industrial production (seasonally adjusted)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	158	153	164	174	170		
JAPAN														
Industrial production	100	117	144	167	168	208	261	248	254	263	281	297	299	309
Manufacturing and mining	92.8	117	143	169	169	210	266	252	258	267	285	302	304	314
Mining	7.2	97	107	118	114	113	124	119	120	123	133	132	121	127
Manufacturing	85.6	119	147	174	175	220	280	265	272	281	301	320	323	333
Food	11.5	115	122	128	135	142	148	220	126	127	118	228	138	144
Textiles	15.0	121	144	159	143	167	197	186	197	199	205	198	209	210
Chemicals	10.7	132	159	187	194	222	259	246	258	258	272	273	294	291
Ferrous metals	9.0	117	143	162	153	201	258	233	258	260	283	283	319	330
Machinery	17.0	114	166	230	247	354	506	439	491	525	571	600	627	655
Public utilities	7.2	114	131	146	155	177	208	135	205	210	273	227	235	240
KOREA, Republic of (1954=100)														
Industrial production	100.0	120	146	169	186	213	232	219	230	241	240	225	234	238
Mining	12.8	125	162	218	229	318	418	411	407	419	434	462	442	440
Coal	9.3	147	204	275	300	465	602	601	587	588	630	652	646	610
Manufacturing	80.1	119	144	162	180	200	213	196	211	223	220	198	212	216
Food	8.1	128	183	197	233	215	227	184	211	286	233	201	256	244
Textiles	21.1	123	143	175	180	187	181	177	184	182	182	159	160	171
Electricity	7.1	98	124	147	168	187	189	192	184	193	187	185	192	203
Industrial production (seasonally adjusted)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	234	224	235	236	242	236	229
PAKISTAN														
Industrial production	...	161	182	192	*215*	*241*	*260*	*260*	*249*	*253*	[illegible]	...	..	...
Mining	...	107	125	130	*145*	*145*	*171*	*160*	*170*	*166*	[illegible]	..	.	...
Manufacturing	...	167	189	200	*222*	*250*	*269*	*270*	*256*	*261*	[illegible]	.	.	.
PHILIPPINES														
Mining	.	102	113	126	125	135	129	123	131	132	130	125	...	..
Manufacturing	.	127	146	158	170	185	190	194	189	184	193	196	...	..

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a. Original base: *China (Taiwan)*, 1954; *India*, 1951; *Japan*, 1955; *Republic of Korea*, 1958; *Pakistan*, 1950; *Philippines*, 1955.

b. Sugar production is excluded from the monthly and quarterly index but included in the annual index. Weights relate to annual index.

c. Quarterly figures relate to the mid-month of each quarter.

d. General engineering and electrical engineering including general machinery and electrical machines, apparatus, appliances and supplies.

3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
TEA													
Ceylon	14.4	14.2	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.4	16.9	19.1	13.7	16.0	15.9	24.9	21.8
China: Taiwan	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.5
India	25.3	25.2	25.4	27.0	26.7	26.2	4.6	24.4	44.4	31.4	5.4	15.2	23.3
Indonesia	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.1
Pakistan	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	2.8	2.6	0.2	...	1.8
NATURAL RUBBER[a]													
Cambodia	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.3	2.0	3.6
Ceylon	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.4	7.2	7.3	9.9	8.2	8.0	5.6
Fed. of Malaya & Singapore	54.1	53.1	54.1	56.2	59.1	60.2	59.1	54.9	63.4	63.3	59.5	49.4	58.2
India	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Indonesia	62.1	58.1	58.0	52.0	61.1	50.4	49.8	51.6	45.1	54.6	48.6	73.0	...
Sarawak	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.5	2.9	3.1	5.0	3.7
Thailand	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	14.4	14.2	16.1	12.3	12.9	15.2	16.5	12.2	12.8
Viet-Nam, Republic of	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	2.9	6.9	7.2	9.1	3.7	4.4	7.5
COAL													
China: Taiwan	197	211	243	265	297	330	304	339	314	363	339	379	383
Federation of Malaya[b]	17	15	13	6	6	0.6	2	—	—	—	1.2	—	—
India	3,237	3,339	3,683	3,839	3,982	4,395	4,327	4,361	4,158	4,692	5,295	4,540	...
Indonesia	68	69	60	51	53	55	54	59	58	48	...	...	...
Iran*	20	16	15	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	3,535	3,880	4,311	4,139	3,938	4,255	4,098	4,138	4,169	4,607	4,603	4,053	4,395
Korea, Republic of	109	151	203	223	345	446	446	435	435	467	483	478	452
Pakistan[c]	45	55	44	51	61	65	64	68	56	72	...	...	...
Philippines	11	13	16	9	12	12	14	11	15	10	11	13	13
Viet-Nam, Republic of	—	—	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	...	...
NATURAL GAS *(million cubic metres)*													
Brunei[d]	98.1	119.0	133.8	133.5	148.2	135.0	135.1	138.4	133.6	132.0	...	...	...
China: Taiwan	2.16	2.27	2.40	2.18	2.19	2.12	1.76	2.28	2.34	2.10	2.64	2.58	2.91
Indonesia[d]	159.0	170.0	181.0	174.0	186.0	201.0	193.0	198.0	209.6	206.0	200.6	...	...
Japan	13.0	14.7	20.6	30.7	42.2	61.0	58.0	54.9	59.8	71.1	78.0	76.1	79.1
Pakistan	...	24.6	36.2	45.6	52.8	66.9	47.7	69.2	73.5	77.1	...	...	...
PETROLEUM, CRUDE[e]													
Brunei	438	470	450	434	450	381	403	381	372	369	346	...	...
Burma	18	19	33	39	44	46	45	42	49	47	43	44	54
China: Taiwan	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.20
India	28	32	36	35	37	37	38	37	35	40	37	30	39
Indonesia	982	1,061	1,289	1,342	1,518	1,716	1,621	1,762	1,720	1,763	1,672	...	...
Iran[f]	1,358	2,195	2,999	3,401	3,837	4,267	4,134	3,916	4,238	4,822	4,498	4,211	5,363
Japan	26	26	27	31	34	44	39	41	44	51	49	51	52
Pakistan	23	24	25	25	26	...	24	24	24	...	...	...	...
Sarawak	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...
IRON ORE[g]													
Federation of Malaya	124	207	252	237	318	478	375	489	588	458	514	610	680
Hong Kong	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	12
India	361	359	391	483	656	...	888	903	871	867	965	944	...
Japan[h]	126	159	187	167	207	237	211	238	259	242	213	208	203
Korea, Republic of	2	5	15	22	23	33	26	26	37	42	41	21	39
Pakistan	—	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.4	1.4	...	...	...
Philippines	119	120	112	92	103	95	93	97	98	91	80	112	83
TIN CONCENTRATES *(tons)*													
Burma	94	67	59	*102*	*102*	*122*	*122*	*122*	*122*	*122*	*122*	*122*	*122*
China: Mainland	*1,016*	*1,186*	*1,354*	*1,524*	*1,778*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*
Federation of Malaya	5,186	5,274	5,020	3,256	3,177	4,401	4,150	4,322	4,429	4,702	4,450	4,507	4,821
Indonesia	2,825	2,545	2,347	1,968	1,830	1,914	1,626	1,910	2,075	2,045	1,319	1,256	1,590
Japan	76	79	80	94	83	74	75	81	72	67	*71*	*71*	*71*
Laos	21	20	23	26	25	*31*	*31*	*31*	*31*	*31*	*41*	*41*	*41*
Thailand	933	1,057	1,145	654	820	1,023	1,064	1,000	994	1,023	1,093	1,181	980
SALT													
Burma	8.4	7.2	9.7	9.2	9.3	12.3	11.7	15.7	11.1	10.8	17.1	19.6	...
Ceylon	3.3	9.0	6.8	1.4	2.4	4.8	0.5	4.3	11.0	3.2	0.1	2.5	3.6
China: Taiwan	35.1	25.4	32.3	36.6	35.8	37.8	55.2	31.8	15.5	48.7	41.6	44.5	34.4
India	252.2	276.5	307.0	350.1	264.9	286.3	162.1	594.3	246.5	142.4	234.9	...	...
Indonesia	3.8	9.1	28.9	19.6	26.2	16.5	—	—	16.1	49.8	...	...	...
Japan[i]	46.1	52.3	69.3	88.2	97.1	73.5	77.3	74.9	75.8	65.9	59.8	...	...
Korea, Republic of	29.5	16.4	30.8	36.4	32.5	33.3	0.3	47.1	64.9	20.8	0.2	12.8	70.0
Pakistan	33.8	32.8	38.3	29.9	24.0	35.9	34.6	37.8	30.3	40.6	...	...	...
Philippines	6.7	5.3	8.6	11.6	14.5	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	19.7	20.6	21.9	35.6	38.3	*27.5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam, Republic of	6.4	5.0	6.6	5.1	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
SUGAR													
Afghanistan	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1.52	1.43	2.47	3.40	3.31	3.42	9.73	1.12	—	2.83	9.9	3.2	...
China: Taiwan	66.9	64.6	76.5	72.2	74.0	70.5	163.0	7.7	—	91.2	195.7	69.5	4.5
India	136.8	165.1	170.0	165.7	176.3	215.9	479.4	116.7	12.5	[illegible]	516.3	...	...
Indonesia	71.4	65.5	69.0	64.5	71.3	56.3	—	71.6	146.7	6.7	—		...
Iran	6.9	6.9	6.8	9.2	9.2	..		...	...	...	..	...	...
Japan	3.7	5.4	6.4	10.0	12.1	12.4		...	...				
Korea, Republic of	3.2	5.2	2.6	4.3	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.4	6.3	1.7	4.3	6.7	4.6
Pakistan	8.0	7.4	9.4	13.8	14.2	12.1	19.0	8.2	9.2	12.4	[illegible]	...	...
Philippines	106.7	99.8	88.4	103.5	126.5	116.5	285.1	64.6	16.6	139.6	.	..	...
Thailand[j]	3.1	3.3	4.2	6.1	6.7	[illegible]	.	...			...	...	...
Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.41	2.74	4.87	4.40	5.73	5.03	4.77	5.05	6.60	7.70
COTTON YARN													
Burma	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.33	[illegible]	0.31	0.26	0.36
China: Taiwan	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.1	4.0
Hong Kong	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	6.6	5.6	6.2	6.7	7.7	[illegible]	...	...
India	61.6	63.2	67.3	63.7	65.0	65.7	63.9	63.2	67.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.0	63.0
Japan	34.9	41.1	43.1	36.6	39.7	46.0	44.1	46.7	46.2	47.1	45.4	47.1	47.3
Korea, Republic of	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
Pakistan	10.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	14.8	14.9	16.3	14.5	15.4	15.0
Philippines	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	*0.09*	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	...
COTTON FABRICS (*Mn metres*)													
Ceylon (*Mn sq. metres*)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	...	...	...
China: Taiwan	13.6	11.6	13.0	12.2	13.0	14.7	13.3	14.8	15.2	15.4	15.0	16.4	15.7
India	388	404	405	375	375	385	375	377	394	392	386	385	393
Indonesia	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.4	...	4.9	5.2	5.9		...	...	...
Japan (*Mn sq. metres*)	210	242	268	218	230	268	252	270	270	281	274	291	291
Korea, Republic of (*Mn sq. metres*)	8.4	10.2	13.8	14.8	16.1	15.6	15.3	16.2	15.6	15.5	12.6	14.1	14.1
Pakistan	34.5	38.1	40.2	43.9	47.2	49.3	48.2	45.4	50.3	53.3	53.6	55.8	53.9
Philippines	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	...
Thailand	3.1	4.4	4.1	...	...	...	.	.			...	...	..
JUTE MANUFACTURES													
China: Taiwan (Gunny bags, *Mn pieces*)	0.90	1.05	1.01	0.73	1.41	1.25	1.47	1.53	1.17	0.82	1.37	1.31	1.38
India	87.0	92.5	87.2	89.9	89.0	90.4	89.4	92.0	91.6	83.5	85.0	80.5	79.6
Pakistan	7.5	12.1	12.6	14.5	19.0	22.4	22.4	22.7	23.6	21.0	19.9	20.5	19.3
Thailand (Gunny bags, *Mn pieces*)	0.28	0.36	0.40	0.45	*0.47*	*0.49*	...	...	...		.	.	...
PAPER[k]													
China: Taiwan	2.8	3.6	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.1	7.5	8.3	7.9	[illegible]	8.3	9.5	9.7
India	10.1	10.4	10.7	13.1	15.0	18.1	18.0	17.4	18.0	18.4	[illegible]		..
Japan	116.1	129.6	145.7	147.4	181.9	206.9	193.1	201.8	211.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	233.1	242.6
Korea, Republic of	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Pakistan	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1
Thailand	0.17	0.25	0.23	*0.23*	*0.22*	*0.21*	...	...	...			.	...
VEGETABLE OILS													
China: Taiwan: Edible oil	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6
Federation of Malaya: Coconut oil	8.0	9.2	8.2	6.7	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	8.3
Palm oil	4.8	4.7	5.0	6.0	6.1	7.4	7.0	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.5
India: Edible oil (Vanaspati)	22.1	21.6	25.5	25.0	26.8	28.1	32.9	28.9	24.9	25.8	35.8	...	...
Indonesia: Palm oil	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.3	11.5	11.7	10.0	11.7	13.5	11.8	9.3	11.4	...
Japan: Coconut oil	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	..
Others	13.0	15.1	16.3	19.9	20.6	22.0	21.8	20.6	22.4	23.3	21.2	21.5	.
Pakistan: Vegetable oil	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.9		.
Philippines: Coconut oil	13.3	*17.7*	27.8	19.1	15.8	14.9	...	...	...		.		...
Singapore: Coconut oil	2.8	3.4	4.1	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.3	2.5
SUPERHOSPHATES[m]													
China: Taiwan	6.7	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.9	10.1	7.7	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5
India	6.3	6.9	12.0	14.0	21.1	26.9	31.5	27.7	24.7	23.5	...	...	...
Japan	149.6	171.5	155.3	146.5	153.9	179.1	189.8	188.2	155.7	182.8	192.1	180.9	173.5
Pakistan	...	...	...	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.16	—	0.39	0.75	0.31	..	...
AMMONIUM SULPHATE													
China: Taiwan	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5
India	33.3	32.9	32.1	32.5	32.9	32.4	32.4	29.7	32.2	35.4	36.2	...	...
Japan	177.4	193.6	206.7	217.5	219.5	202.0	205.4	198.0	205.3	139.3	199.0	211.6	222.6
Pakistan	...	...	...	1.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	...

3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[n]													
Burma	10.7	11.4	18.2	25.0	27.6	31.0	32.1	29.5	30.5	31.7	28.6	32.3	. . .
China: Taiwan *(thousand Kilolitres)*	51.0	52.5	55.5	56.4	67.1	79.5	73.9	75.1	75.3	96.2	81.7	104.8	83.4
India	252.0	324.2	370.7	397.7	429.4	479.8	451.6	480.2	494.0	493.4	457.9	530.6	570.7
Indonesia	863.9	859.0	911.1	847.8	917.2	920.4	919.0	902.0	924.7	935.9	885.6	. . .	. . .
Iran	606.2	919.3	1,251.7	[illegible]	1,307.4	1,439.0	1,405.0	[illegible]	1,524.0	1,459.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Japan *(thousand Kilolitres)*	717.8	984.1	1,213.6	1,346.5	1,820.9	2,571.9	[illegible]	2,477.7	[illegible]	3,006.9	3,032.1	2,986.2	. . .
Sarawak	192.1	206.8	195.8	196.4	199.5	. . .	199.1	195.1	202.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pakistan	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Philippines	49.8	63.0	71.7	95.2	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
CEMENT													
Burma	5.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.7	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.0	3.8
Ceylon	7.1	7.1	4.1	6.7	7.9	7.2	7.8	5.2	8.2	7.7	8.0	. . .	. . .
China: Taiwan	49.2	49.2	50.3	84.6	89.0	98.6	96.3	95.5	95.4	107.2	131.4	132.1	131.3
Federation of Malaya	4.1	8.7	9.5	9.2	15.0	23.9	19.2	23.0	[illegible]	27.2	27.5	[illegible]	27.7
Hong Kong	9.7	10.1	8.7	12.7	11.8	12.5	13.9	12.1	10.8	14.1	17.4	16.5	16.8
India	370.9	417.2	474.3	513.6	576.7	652.6	655.4	654.1	614.3	686.7	697.0	680.0	707
Iran	11.0	18.7	26.1	34.2	44.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Japan	879.7	1,085.3	1,264.7	1,249.0	1,439.0	1,878.0	1,672.0	1,869.0	1,907.3	2,064.0	1,890.0	2,081.5	2,044.0
Korea, Republic of	4.7	3.8	7.7	24.6	29.8	35.9	34.4	34.8	36.7	37.7	40.8	48.4	46.7
Pakistan	57.7	65.4	91.3	90.8	82.8	94.8	91.8	90.5	88.7	99.2	92.3	. . .	. . .
Philippines	34.1	37.2	42.6	53.5	60.8	66.2	65.5	65.5	64.0	70.0	78.9	89.9	93.3
Thailand	32.2	33.1	33.5	41.6	47.2	45.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
STEEL (ingots and metal for castings)													
China: Taiwan	4.8	6.0	7.4	8.9	13.2	16.7	15.1	16.5	17.4	18.0	16.8	17.0	18.3
India	144.3	147.1	145.2	153.5	206.0	271.0	263.2	247.9	264.3	308.0	325.0	. .	. . .
Japan	784.0	925.5	1,047.5	1,009.8	1,385.7	1,844.8	1,714.9	1,789.8	1,870.8	2,015.7	2,055.3	2,283.0	2,410.9
Korea, Republic of	. . .	. . .	1.4	1.6	3.2	4.2	5.0	3.2	4.8	3.7	2.5	4.6	. . .
Pakistan	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	. . .	. . .
TIN METAL *(tons)*													
China: Mainland	*1,016*	*1,186*	*1,354*	*1,524*	*1,778*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*	*2,030*
Fed. of Malaya & Singapore	5,980	6,203	6,036	3,838	3,872	6,446	5,358	6,052	7,593	6,781	6,263	8,344	6,670
Indonesia	150	25	27	*51*	*135*	*152*	*152*	*152*	*152*	*152*	*152*	*152*	*152*
Japan	79	94	107	112	111	*107*	*85*	*109*	114	*119*	*101*	. . .	. . .
ELECTRICITY[p] *(million kWh)*													
Afghanistan[q]	2.87	2.97	4.10	*4.30*	*5.30*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Brunei[q]	0.18	0.28	0.41	0.55	0.68	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Burma	7.7	9.3	12.3	15.1	17.6	. . .	19.5	20.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cambodia	2.31	2.75	3.16	3.60	4.05	4.60	4.41	4.61	4.90	4.50	4.62	. . .	. . .
Ceylon	15	16	18	20	22	25	23	25	26	26	24	. . .	. . .
China: Taiwan	164	187	213	237	268	302	266	306	315	322	313	337	350
Federation of Malaya[q]	79	84	89	74	77	99	92	97	102	106	105	108	. . .
Hong Kong	47	54	62	68	79	93	81	90	103	97	93	99	106
India	716	803	906	1,031	1,213	1,361	1,287	1,364	1,382	1,406	1,466	1,527	1,578
Indonesia	72	75	82	*95*	*98*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Iran*[q]	. . .	33	45	60	76	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Japan[q]	5,433	6,011	6,476	6,656	7,939	9,241	8,372	9,202	9,456	9,936	9,905	10,243	. . .
Korea, Republic of	73	93	110	126	141	141	144	138	145	140	139	144	152
Laos	0.16	0.23	0.28	0.29	0.47	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pakistan	51	64	78	102	109	121	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Philippines (Manila)	65	77	93	107	125	142	134	139	146	149	151	159	169
Singapore	31	36	41	47	51	55	52	54	56	57	57	58	. . .
Thailand (Bangkok & Thonburi)	16	18	22	23	27	*30*	29	30	31	*31*	*30*	. . .	. . .
Viet-Nam, Republic of	17	18	18	20	22	24	23	24	25	24	25	26	27

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a. Including latex. b. Lignite. c. Including lignite.

d. Total production, including gas for repressuring and gas wasted.

e. Specific gravity: *Brunei, Burma, India, Iran, Pakistan* and *Sarawak*, 0.84; *China (Taiwan)*, 0.89; *Indonesia*, 0.85; *Japan*, 0.90.

f. Beginning 1960, figures approximately 98%.

g. Approximate metal content of ores as follows: *Federation of Malaya*, 60%; *Hong Kong, Japan* and the *Philippines*, 55%; *India*, 65%; *Korea*, 45.57%.

h. Including iron sand.

i. Production in government licensed plants only.

j. Crop year.

k. Paper excluding paper board: *India*, printing and writing; *Japan*, foreign style; *Korea*, newsprint; *Pakistan*, printing other than newsprint and writing.

m. 16% P_2O_5 content.

n. Comprising motor spirit, kerosene and diesel oil for Burma; gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and fuel oil for China (Taiwan); motor spirit, aviation spirit, kerosene, heavy oil, wax and paraffin, asphalt and cutback for Indonesia; motor spirit, kerosene, distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oil for Sarawak, and Philippines; motor spirit and kerosene for Pakistan; all products for other countries.

p. Gross production by enterprises generating primarily for public use.

q. Including production by industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.

4. CONSTRUCTION — NEW BUILDING

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
Ceylon: completed[a]													
(Floor area—*thousand sq metres*)													
Residential	6.72	6.49	5.97	1.88	3.95	4.54	3.79	5.02	4.69	4.66	6.49	...	...
Non-residential	2.02	2.20	2.54	1.46	3.08	2.13	2.44	2.48	1.93	2.59	2.20	...	...
China: Taiwan: completed													
(Floor area—*thousand sq metres*)													
Public	6.15	4.71	5.68	8.41	6.26	9.52	9.72	14.22	4.04	10.11	4.86	5.76	7.71
Private	32.73	23.55	26.67	35.85	24.13	25.07	20.93	27.28	20.28	31.79	27.32	40.86	25.08
Hong Kong: completed													
(Cost—*thousand Hong Kong dollars*)													
Residential	8,902	8,654	10,267	10,489	13,982	20,916	23,456	22,312	22,662	13,735	21,234	15,647	10,625
Industrial	862	815	1,016	2,330	1,488	2,277	2,571	3,388	1,931	1,219	5,632	2,788	2,283
Commercial	336	1,438	1,204	2,438	1,279	5,586	3,597	1,833	14,961	1,955	470	—	—
Others	1,845	2,197	1,696	4,847	1,746	3,020	1,934	4,806	2,967	2,374	4,689	90	2,312
Japan: started													
(Floor area—*thousand sq metres*)													
Residential	1,454	1,752	1,870	1,933	2,145	2,415	1,947	2,599	2,707	2,508	2,375	3,328	3,084
Non-residential	1,328	1,665	1,775	1,593	2,093	2,768	2,092	2,700	2,943	3,098	2,923	3,526	3,087
Korea, Republic of: permits issued													
(Floor area—*thousand sq metres*)													
Residential	13[b]	27	22	37	60	53	27	76	72	37	17	39	50
Non-residential	53[b]	65	66	67	83	62	56	86	59	48	44	58	54
Philippines:[c] **permits issued**													
(Value—*thousand pesos*)													
Residential	1,295	1,596	1,732	1,807	1,547	1,378	970	1,599	1,435	1,507	1,962	1,943	3,118
Non-residential	1,857	2,298	3,122	2,193	3,364	2,391	2,886	3,214	2,107	1,358	3,303	2,255	2,546
Singapore: completed (*Number of dwelling units*)													
Public[d]	279	184	124	340	127	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private[e]	200	186	156	145	134	176	61	49	38	26	41	2	...
Thailand:[f] **permits issued** (*Number of buildings*)													
Residential	244	201	204	226	163	204	213	261	201	140	253	262	.
Non-residential	72	64	44	27	21	29	31	32	29	24	46	46	.
Viet-Nam,[g] **Republic of**													
(Floor area—*thousand sq metres*)													
Apartments	6.36	7.10	4.41	7.99	10.21	8.88	9.22	7.19	8.99	10.07	11.45	9.86	6.64
Houses	5.10	3.35	3.92	5.23	8.11	11.48	16.51	11.28	9.63	8.52	10.38	7.68	9.07
Others	2.10	2.82	1.99	2.80	4.20	4.98	3.66	4.68	6.84	4.73	5.00	4.12	3.60

[a] Excluding particulars of buildings under building schemes.

[b] December.

[c] Manila only.

[d] Comprising buildings erected by or on behalf of Public Works Department, Housing and Development Board and City Council.

[e] Monthly and quarterly figures exclude buildings erected in city area which are not available.

[f] Bangkok only.

[g] Saigon-Cholon only.

5. VOLUME OF TRAFFIC: RAILWAYS. SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
RAILWAYS[a]													
Passenger-kilometres (*million*)													
Burma†	66	70	79	89	108	132	121	144	118	*146*	*153*	...	
Cambodia	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	7	6	7	10	..
Ceylon†	115	123	127	118	*136*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China: Taiwan	212	238	288	309	309	301	324	297	272	308	315	342	312
Hong Kong	7	9	10	9	11	13	14	14	11	13	11	16	11
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	49	50	52	49	50	51	52	49	49	52	53	56	
India‡	5,039	5,469	5,584	5,617	5,885	*6,216*	6,346	6,474	5,818	6,046	...	...	
Indonesia	421	388	395	460	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iran	39	37	72	128	163	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	
Japan‡	7,603	8,173	8,437	8,851	9,516	*10,150*	9,758	10,187	10,424	10,230	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	309	337	286	348	372	411	390	391	408	456	438	478	422
North Borneo	0.92	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.36	1.56	...	
Pakistan‡	788	860	901	905	960	...	985	707	984	987	...	...	...
Philippinesø	37	43	49	58	62	...	64	78	57	71	73	...	...
Thailand	167	155	164	164	154	196	217	222	164	181	211	260	222
Viet-Nam, Republic of	31	32	37	36	43	45	50	48	41	41	*41*	45	...
Freight ton-kilometres (*million*)													
Burma†	53	51	52	52	59	63	71	70	62	*51*	*63*	...	...
Cambodia	2	4	5	5	7	*6*	8	6	8	*2*	*9*	*10*	...
Ceylon†	22	24	25	22	25	26	24	25	26	...	...	...	...
China: Taiwan[b]	144	150	168	167	164	173	170	172	141	*178*	194	193	191
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	33	37	36	32	46	59	60	59	60	55	[illegible]	...	...
Hong Kong	0.51	0.65	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.99	0.74	0.84	1.11	1.29	0.71	0.64	0.96
India‡	4,613	5,203	5,963	6,158	6,552	*6,182*	7,821	5,981	6,565	7,044	...	6,112	...
Indonesia	88	87	87	89	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	104	113	125	121	161	180	167	170	163	221	...	...	...
Japan‡	3,500	3,859	3,971	3,727	4,089	4,414	4,115	4,362	4,283	4,782	4,218	...	...
Korea, Republic of	156	169	197	204	234	254	245	254	260	256	261	272	260
North Borneo	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.30	...	...
Pakistan‡	469	529	557	596	613	...	695	*495*	589	706	...	...	...
Philippinesø	13	12	13	17	15	...	16	19	17	17	16	...	...
Thailand	65	76	85	91	89	95	115	113	97	99	116	115	115
Viet-Nam, Republic of	7	5	7	7	10	13	13	15	14	9	*16*	15	...

5. VOLUME OF TRAFFIC: RAILWAYS, SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING														
Freight loaded (L) and unloaded (U) in external trade *(thousand tons)*														
Burma†	L	145	168	201	220	217	203	226	243	173	103	...	...	...
	U	73	78	110	145	134	94	106	92	78	90	...	...	...
Brunei	L	5	4	3	2	3	4	3	6	4	3	...	...	...
	U	14	14	13	13	5	8	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
Ceylon	L	88	82	83	69	66	61	59	65	69	51	112	*93*	*62*
	U	191	205	268	280	321	337	409	325	354	260	456	*183*	*246*
China: Taiwan	L	106	104	111	149	147	160	160	160	120	201	190	176	160
	U	155	177	193	189	203	234	213	220	265	237	231	331	281
Fed. of Malaya	L	226	284	310	258	345	452	290	612	551	350	466	847	...
	U	231	241	235	221	226	272	243	270	285	289	271	275	...
Hong Kong	L	141	162	143	164	166	180	188	178	181	173	170	196	158
	U	347	386	426	443	458	494	498	472	508	497	468	517	543
Indonesia	L	1,040	1,096	1,500	1,412	1,067	1,339	1,407	1,279	1,305	1,367	...	...	...
	U	389	488	526	292	292	261	254	218	225	353	...	...	...
Iran*[c]	L	1,199	1,181	1,686	...	2,363	...	2,394	2,392	2,441	...	...	...	...
	U	89	72	84	...	106	...	108	131	94	...	...	...	...
Japan[d]	L	624	681	645	726	790	878	819	853	921	918	1,096	1,357	...
	U	3,058	3,870	4,890	4,093	5,411	7,241	6,635	6,854	7,634	7,843	8,483	9,526	...
Korea, Republic of	L	7	11	15	10	15	27	10	27	30	40	40	61	48
	U	138	74	104	98	96	207	100	363	173	193	161	254	187
North Borneo	L	39	46	62	70	98	...	95	117	118	...	116	...	...
	U	18	23	24	29	35	...	39	39	41	...	36	...	...
Pakistan	L	124	120	100	94	120	143	134	128	141	175	...	...	...
	U	236	335	384	378	333	517	499	551	543	479	...	...	...
Philippines	L	483	587	494	466	449	...	615	645	1,408	...	...	...	...
	U	280	347	297	242	309	...	310	349	1,097	...	...	...	...
Sarawak	L	444	485	478	441	527	441	450	439	454	420	...	...	...
	U	17	19	17	16	23	25	24	24	29	25	...	...	...
Singapore	L	510	552	554	483	430	448	418	419	450	504	522	536	...
	U	883	921	958	855	773	813	745	800	818	890	926	973	...
Thailand (Bangkok)	L	161	164	186	162	175	221	216	186	193	288	290	226	261
	U	116	126	138	142	154	166	160	167	162	175	173	203	181
Viet-Nam (Saigon)	L	39	28	47	40	52	...	82	75	73	...	58	97	71
	U	112	108	115	125	141	...	132	145	140	...	149	134	154
Entrances (E) and clearances (C) of vessels with cargo in external trade *(thousand net registered tons)*														
India	E	806	829	947	1,014	1,079	1,209	1,061	1,243	1,194	1,338	1,242	1,224	1,393
	C	702	737	702	812	960	896	812	859	926	987	1,005	1,070	1,132
CIVIL AVIATION[e]														
Passenger-kilometres *(million)*														
Burma		5.11	4.99	3.36	3.89	3.81	4.52	4.1	5.2	3.9	4.8	...	...	...
Ceylon		0.79	2.45	3.28	3.81	4.04	3.96	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.53	3.60	...	...
China: Taiwan		3.85	3.99	4.50	4.55	5.48	5.32	4.67	5.49	5.42	5.71	...	...	...
India		42.92	56.60	65.13	72.00	78.23	92.94	78.13	89.32	102.27	102.04	95.0	...	...
Indonesia		19.87	22.40	23.34	16.16	21.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran		2.58[f]	2.84[f]	3.33	3.47	3.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan		27.43	37.96	47.37	57.19	70.18	87.61	61.14	84.53	95.56	106.20	...	...	...
Pakistan		9.21	12.03	17.71	19.12	21.10	28.70	24.22	28.59	29.32	32.66	34.67	39.71	42.05
Philippines		10.08	11.74	13.94	15.61	19.75	23.83	23.09	26.19	21.86	24.19	20.70	...	...
Thailand		4.14	5.01	6.53	4.18	3.56	5.29	3.38	3.50	5.85	8.41	...	...	...
Freight ton-kilometres *(thousand)*														
Burma		112	94	66	73	76	89	83	83	83	93	...	...	...
Ceylon		14	118	144	120	161	168	164	166	172	172	143	...	...
China: Taiwan		203	162	165	168	180	164	163	153	156	184	...	...	...
India		2,879	3,215	3,225	3,402	3,473	3,886	3,485	3,678	3,848	4,535	4,376	...	...
Indonesia		662	729	762	453	476	454	415	451	471	481	314	...	...
Iran		50[f]	105[f]	213	284	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan		508	762	942	1,215	1,614	2,010	1,683	1,731	1,798	2,826	...	...	...
Pakistan		214	260	357	543	1,145	1,571	1,351	1,411	1,548	1,973	1,721	1,577	1,564
Philippines		315	335	386	347	407	317	296	274	329	368	*412*	...	...
Thailand		107	112	156	73	41	87	34	58	117	139	...	...	...

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a. Railway traffic coverage: *China (Taiwan)*, Taiwan Railway Administration; *India* and *Pakistan*, class I railways; *Japan*, State Railways only; *Philippines*, Manila Railroad Company.

b. Including service traffic.

c. Caspian Sea traffic included.

d. Excluding military and charity goods and transit traffic, including imports and exports by air and parcel post.

Scheduled domestic and international routes.

Including non-scheduled and/or non-revenue operations.

EXTERNAL TRADE

6. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months *Millions*

		BRUNEI (*Malayan dollar*)			BURMA (*kyat*)			CAMBODIA (*riel*)			CEYLON (*rupee*)			CHINA (Taiwan) (*NT dollar*)			FEDERATION OF MALAYA[a] (*Malayan dollar*)		
		Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	ICA imports	Exports	Imports	Balance
1954		22.8	8.3	+14.5	100	81	+19	184	172	+12	151	116	+35	121	275	125	135	110	+ 25
1955		25.3	8.7	+16.6	90	72	+18	117	139	−22	162	122	+40	160	262	127	198	129	+ 69
1956		27.5	9.5	+18.0	98	78	−20	107	165	−58	144	135	+ 9	244	400	166	188	146	+ 42
1957		28.3	9.0	+19.3	91	117	−26	151	170	−19	140	150	−10	306	438	172	182	151	+ 31
1958		27.2	7.4	+19.8	77	81	− 4	154	222	−68	142	143	− 1	322	467	138	157	138	+ 19
1959		25.8	5.2	+20.6	89	88	+ 1	175	204	−29	146	167	−21	476	702	212	206	145	+ 61
1960		20.7	5.2	+15.5	89	103	−14	203	277	−74	153	163	−10	497	900	329	244	179	+ 65
1960	I	22.4	5.2	+17.2	113	106	+ 7	185	275	−90	170	164	+ 6	490	686	163	247	169	+ 78
	II	21.1	5.4	+15.7	116	99	+17	139	264	−125	147	156	− 9	557	1,073	472	245	175	+ 70
	III	*19.6*	*5.2*	*+14.4*	77	105	−28	249	277	−28	148	182	−34	365	942	383	252	184	+ 68
	IV	*19.0*	*5.0*	*+14.0*	49	101	−52	240	292	−52	146	153	− 7	576	898	298	231	188	+ 43
1961	I	...	...	...	74	86	−12	188	244	−56	118	110	+ 8	637	1,249	492	199	175	+ 24
	Apr	...	...	...	112	86	+26	222	317	−95	115	113	+ 2	...	...	...	204	198	+ 6
	May	...	...	...	120	105	+15	...	...	...	164	131	+33	...	...	...	*212*	*183*	*+ 29*

		HONG KONG (*HK dollar*)			INDIA (*rupee*)			INDONESIA[c] (*rupiah*)			IRAN (*U.S. Dollar*)			JAPAN[d] (*1,000 Mn yen*)			KOREA,[e] Republic of (*US dollar*)		
		Exports	Imports	Exports, domestic	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Special procurement	Exports	Imports	Balance
1954		202	286	57	469	515	− 46	823	598	+225	13.3	19.2	− 5.9	48.9	72.0	7.2	2.0	20.6	−18.6
1955		212	310	61	506	561	− 55	898	600	+298	31.0	24.6	+ 6.4	60.3	74.1	5.2	1.5	28.7	−27.2
1956		268	381	65	516	685	−169	851	817	+ 34	42.7	28.8	+13.9	75.0	96.9	5.0	2.1	32.4	−30.3
1957		252	429	62	547	890	−343	921	763	+158	54.2	34.8	+19.4	85.7	123.5	6.9	1.9	37.2	−35.3
1958		249	383	105[b]	485	732	−247	718	483	+230	61.5	47.7	+13.8	86.3	91.0	4.3	1.4	31.5	−30.1
1959		273	412	190	519	740	−221	829	436	+393	63.3	45.3	+18.0	103.7	108.0	4.7	1.6	23.6	−22.0
1960		328	489	239	529	843	−314	3,152	2,154	+998	...	...	...	121.6	134.8	4.7	2.7	27.4	−24.7
1960	I	325	487	236	518	691	−173	3,211	1,811	+1,400	...	...	...	105.3	135.6	3.4	1.4	26.2	−24.8
	II	322	490	241	494	832	−338	3,301	2,113	+1,188	...	...	...	115.1	133.4	9.1	2.8	31.1	−28.3
	III	339	483	246	529	772	−243	2,929	2,129	+ 800	...	...	...	125.9	135.8	4.1	2.7	26.2	−23.5
	IV	327	495	232	627	724	− 97	3,138	2,565	+ 573	...	...	...	140.4	134.3	2.1	3.7	26.2	−22.5
1961	I	318	476	233	550	796	−246	*1,616*	*2,355*	[illegible]	...	...	...	113.6	155.9	1.3	2.5	21.1	−18.6
	Apr	296	500	223	538	859	−321	*3,384*	*2,604*	*+ 780*	...	...	...	124.4	157.9	5.8	2.8	19.8	−17.0
	May	315	557	238	571	856	−285	*2,648*	...	...	...	...	...	118.0	184.8	2.2	4.0	19.3	−15.3

		LAOS (*kip*)			NORTH BORNEO (*Malayan dollar*)			PAKISTAN (*rupee*)			PHILIPPINES (*U.S. dollar*)			SARAWAK (*Malayan dollar*)			SINGAPORE[g] (*Malayan dollar*)		
		Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1954		3	47	− 44	6.4	6.2	+0.2	99	92	+ 7	33.4	39.9	− 6.5	35.5	33.2	+ 2.3	224	252	−28
1955		4	55	− 51	8.7	7.3	+1.4	125	90	+35	33.4	45.6	−12.2	39.8	36.8	+ 3.0	281	322	−41
1956		4	103	− 99	10.1	9.8	+0.3	135	166	−31	37.8	42.2	− 4.4	40.6	38.7	+ 1.9	286	327	−41
1957		3	122	−119	10.0	10.1	−0.1	134	174	−40	35.9	51.1	−15.2	41.6	38.6	+ 3.0	290	338	−48
1958		5	87	− 82	10.9	10.7	+0.2	118	157	−39	41.1	46.6	− 5.5	38.6	36.1	+ 2.5	262	312	−50
1959		7	86	− 79	14.8	13.0	+1.8	127	140	−13	44.1	43.6	+ 0.5	44.4	37.9	+ 6.5	287	326	−39
1960		6	79	− 73	18.6	16.3	+2.3	156	258	−102	46.7	50.3	− 3.6	40.7	37.1	+ 3.6	290	340	−50
1960	I	8	111	−103	16.9	14.5	+2.4	157	218	−61	44.8	43.7	+ 1.1	43.2	36.6	+ 6.6	299	348	−49
	II	6	112	−106	19.1	16.9	+2.2	172	282	−110	53.7	45.0	+ 8.7	44.4	37.2	+ 7.2	300	344	−44
	III	5	46	− 41	18.0	16.6	+1.4	122	238	−116	42.7	58.2	−15.5	40.0	36.6	+ 3.4	282	332	−50
	IV				20.2	17.3	+2.9	172	299	−127	42.6	51.4	− 8.8	35.2	37.8	− 2.6	289	335	−46
1961	I	5	98	− 93	16.3	16.0	+0.3	177	246	− 69	35.3	46.0	−10.7	31.8	35.9	− 4.1	266	316	−50
	Apr	...	...	...	16.0[f]	18.5[f]	−2.5[f]	126	303	−177	50.5	50.7	− 0.2	...	...	...	270	337	−67
	May	...	...	...				...	...	...	46.9	52.2	− 5.3	...	...	...	*278*	*326*	*−48*

		THAILAND (*baht*)			VIET-NAM[h] (*piastre*)		
		Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1954		376	556	−180	164	946	−782
1955		543	600	− 57	202	768	−566
1956		577	630	− 53	132	635	−503
1957		628	703	− 75	235	842	−607
1958		537	685	−148	161	677	−516
1959		630	749	−119	219	655	−436
1960		719	786	− 67	250	701	−451
1960	I	751	816	− 65	197	698	−501
	II	662	763	−101	258	691	−433
	III	668	790	−122	323	646	−323
	IV	796	777	− 19	219	769	−550
1961	I	905	791	+114	261	757	−496
	Apr	724	810	− 86	...	...	...
	May	773	913	−140	...	...	...

General Notes: Special trade system for Cambodia, China: Taiwan, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Laos, North Borneo, Sarawak and Viet-Nam; general trade for other countries. Figures on imports include aid unless otherwise specified.

a. Including trade between Singapore and Federation of Malaya.

b. For 1958 only, products wholly or principally of Hong Kong origin.

c. Conversion rate of the rupiah changed in January 1960 from 11.4 to 45.0 per US dollar.

d. Data on Special Procurement not included in data for exports and imports.

e. Prior to 1955, figures based on foreign exchange settlements of the Bank of Korea. From 1955 [illegible] documents, but exports and private imports are based on [illegible].

f. Average of second quarter.

g. Imports valued f.o.b.

h. Prior to January 1955, excluding trade with Cambodia and Laos but including transit trade of these countries with other countries through Viet-Nam. Beginning June 1955, trade of the Republic of Viet-Nam only.

7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	BURMA		CAMBODIA		CEYLON		CHINA: Taiwan		FEDERATION OF MALAYA		HONG KONG		INDIA		INDONESIA[b]	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
1. All countries	1953	59.4	44.2	...	...	82.3	84.5	31.9	45.5	75.2	73.1	120.8	170.6	279.0	300.2	210.0	191.2
	1954	62.1	51.1	...	...	95.0	73.4	23.3	52.8	76.2	66.1	120.3	164.9	295.6	323.8	214.0	157.3
	1955	56.7	45.2	10.0	11.9	101.8	76.7	30.8	50.2	112.3	78.1	127.5	180.0	319.1	353.4	236.4	157.8
	1956	61.5	49.4	9.3	13.7	91.1	85.8	29.6	48.4	117.0	186.2	163.0	221.2	312.8	427.2	220.5	213.3
	1957	52.5	74.0	12.9	14.6	88.3	94.7	37.1	53.1	114.2	90.0	149.8	243.0	337.5	538.6	242.4	199.2
	1958	45.3	50.8	13.9	18.7	86.7	90.1	39.0	56.6	101.7	81.3	141.1	211.5	304.0	453.7	188.8	128.3
	1959	55.7	55.7	14.4	16.5	88.8	105.3	39.2	57.9	136.4	83.3	157.3	229.8	327.0	465.9	218.1	114.7
	1960	55.7	64.8	17.4	23.7	93.2	102.9	41.0	74.2	169.4	106.8	186.2	251.9	333.5	531.1	210.1	143.6
	1960 II	72.2	62.6	11.9	22.5	88.4	98.0	46.0	88.5	165.7	102.9	179.9	264.1	313.5	524.3	219.9	140.9
	III	37.4	66.0	21.4	23.7	90.7	113.7	30.1	77.7	175.8	111.7	192.8	267.8	314.4	560.4	196.5	141.5
	IV	29.2	63.5	20.5	25.1	89.3	96.1	47.5	74.1	164.5	112.4	187.3	205.1	384.5	598.3	209.9	171.3
	1961 I	...	...	16.1	20.9	90.9	88.2	52.6	103.0	...	...	180.8	263.1	337.3	638.0	134.3	...
2. CAFE countries[a] ncluding apan)	1953	45.0	22.9	...	...	16.6	34.9	21.8	17.5	13.5	35.2	90.0	93.4	54.4	42.5	72.2	78.2
	1954	52.2	26.3	...	...	19.0	32.6	18.8	20.7	14.0	31.9	72.5	76.1	48.7	62.4	86.0	64.8
	1955	40.4	22.0	4.3	7.4	15.4	35.0	25.6	18.0	16.1	38.7	69.0	91.7	62.4	70.2	81.1	48.0
	1956	45.5	23.1	3.3	8.8	17.4	39.6	23.0	19.9	20.7	40.6	93.1	115.6	55.5	76.6	85.2	77.0
	1957	39.0	35.8	5.3	8.3	15.9	43.6	28.9	20.6	28.2	43.4	75.8	120.7	56.7	97.0	105.6	68.8
	1958	34.1	26.4	4.9	9.5	8.5	38.8	31.2	25.2	26.3	40.5	62.9	114.9	54.0	86.2	88.2	51.8
	1959	38.7	29.8	5.0	8.7	9.9	42.4	32.3	26.7	34.7	42.2	57.3	119.8	61.8	72.0	91.5	50.0
	1960	...	32.3	6.8	11.2	12.9	44.8	30.1	30.3	42.0	57.5	64.6	136.5	57.8	87.8	93.7	...
	1960 II	51.0	28.8	4.8	9.3	9.5	43.3	35.9	30.7	42.6	54.3	59.5	130.3	61.1	83.7	99.3	67.0
	III	33.5	33.4	8.4	12.5	11.9	52.1	20.6	34.5	47.5	62.4	63.5	134.1	53.1	78.9	90.6	64.3
	IV	...	32.8	7.6	11.6	11.4	42.8	33.6	32.7	36.2	58.2	70.3	142.6	59.8	104.9	102.0	...
	1961 I	...	...	6.1	10.3	7.8	35.2	38.0	35.6	...	...	67.1	122.8	61.5	68.1	67.1	...
3. apan	1953	11.2	7.3	...	...	0.5	3.6	14.5	13.5	5.0	1.9	9.7	16.8	14.2	6.5	9.4	31.8
	1954	14.6	11.2	...	...	0.8	4.0	11.9	17.6	5.3	2.2	5.0	20.3	8.6	8.8	12.5	34.2
	1955	11.4	9.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	5.2	18.3	15.3	7.3	3.6	6.4	23.0	13.8	16.9	18.3	21.6
	1956	9.4	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.8	6.0	11.0	17.6	9.8	3.8	13.9	35.5	15.7	22.9	18.4	33.4
	1957	5.9	17.7	0.3	2.4	1.4	6.8	13.1	17.6	14.4	3.6	10.0	33.4	14.4	28.6	10.0	30.0
	1958	2.5	12.2	0.1	3.3	2.0	8.2	16.3	22.4	13.4	3.2	5.2	26.1	13.6	20.8	6.8	17.4
	1959	2.1	12.6	0.6	2.2	2.2	7.8	16.3	23.4	24.6	4.5	10.1	33.7	18.1	21.5	8.3	17.1
	1960	2.9	17.0	1.2	3.7	2.9	8.7	15.5	26.2	29.0	7.3	10.1	41.2	18.0	28.5	8.6	...
	1960 II	5.5	11.0	0.3	2.7	2.7	8.2	19.8	27.3	29.5	6.0	8.9	42.9	22.3	28.4	7.8	26.6
	III	1.2	17.3	1.0	4.2	2.4	9.0	8.9	30.7	33.4	6.9	9.2	38.2	13.7	27.3	8.8	24.1
	IV	1.7	17.1	1.7	4.3	2.4	9.1	16.4	27.6	24.5	9.4	10.0	42.6	17.9	38.0	7.8	...
	1961 I	...	...	0.4	4.3	2.2	10.3	19.6	30.6	...	...	10.9	36.3	19.8	31.1	4.6	...
4. Western urope ncluding UK)	1953	6.4	16.9	...	...	30.4	27.3	3.9	6.3	36.8	28.3	10.5	50.9	102.7	127.8	74.2	65.2
	1954	5.4	20.2	...	...	34.8	24.2	1.4	4.5	37.2	27.2	10.6	42.4	122.2	144.2	71.6	52.0
	1955	8.8	18.8	3.1	3.7	38.8	26.6	1.7	3.5	58.3	31.4	15.9	41.6	126.6	159.2	79.3	60.4
	1956	7.6	18.9	3.1	3.0	35.8	30.2	1.8	4.5	54.8	36.4	18.6	46.9	130.6	219.6	80.8	75.8
	1957	4.9	27.2	3.3	4.4	31.6	29.2	1.3	4.9	50.0	36.5	20.7	61.2	119.3	265.6	78.0	73.6
	1958	4.4	17.1	3.8	7.3	37.8	30.4	1.5	4.9	42.8	31.9	24.9	46.9	116.2	190.9	47.4	42.2
	1959	8.9	18.2	4.8	5.9	36.4	35.9	2.2	5.6	50.5	32.0	29.7	50.5	126.1	206.9	72.0	34.7
	1960	...	19.5	6.4	8.7	36.5	32.8	2.5	8.3	72.6	37.7	38.5	59.8	125.0	221.1	46.1	...
	1960 II	11.3	20.1	4.5	10.1	37.5	40.3	1.5	13.0	72.3	37.4	39.6	61.1	103.6	242.0	47.7	41.4
	III	10.0	17.7	6.9	6.4	35.3	32.2	3.1	8.1	74.7	38.4	40.6	57.9	116.4	220.2	33.7	41.2
	IV	...	18.3	8.4	9.3	34.7	29.6	3.6	6.7	71.2	40.1	37.5	61.0	155.1	223.5	34.9	...
	1961 I	...	...	8.1	5.0	36.2	32.1	3.1	8.1	...	...	41.1	65.1	125.2	280.4	23.6	...
5. nited ingdom	1953	4.4	11.8	...	...	20.4	19.0	2.1	2.0	18.5	23.1	5.2	20.8	78.5	74.2	4.4	13.5
	1954	3.9	12.5	...	...	26.4	15.4	0.7	1.3	14.9	21.3	7.1	16.2	93.1	79.2	9.8	8.5
	1955	4.8	11.5	0.2	0.1	26.5	16.2	0.9	0.6	26.5	24.1	11.0	19.3	88.3	84.8	23.0	8.7
	1956	4.6	10.4	0.1	0.2	26.3	18.3	0.7	0.8	23.2	27.2	13.0	22.4	96.7	109.1	19.6	12.9
	1957	3.2	15.7	—	0.2	24.1	19.4	0.3	0.8	24.6	26.8	14.7	29.2	84.5	125.2	17.6	11.4
	1958	3.4	9.4	0.1	0.4	29.7	21.8	0.2	1.0	20.7	24.5	17.2	23.2	87.3	88.5	24.0	6.8
	1959	4.9	10.7	—	0.2	25.2	26.0	0.4	0.9	19.2	21.4	20.2	25.1	90.4	90.7	47.7	7.6
	1960	5.1	9.0	1.1	0.5	26.4	22.8	0.7	1.1	247	26.0	26.6	29.1	91.6	105.8	22.9	...
	1960 II	5.1	9.6	0.2	0.5	27.1	24.1	0.3	1.1	30.3	26.0	27.2	29.8	69.4	114.7	16.5	12.1
	III	5.7	7.6	0.8	0.6	25.2	22.3	0.6	1.4	22.2	25.5	28.5	27.7	89.2	100.7	10.4	10.4
	IV	4.2	8.2	3.2	0.5	25.4	22.2	1.4	0.7	22.3	28.5	26.0	28.8	119.9	111.8	16.2	...
	1961 I	...	...	2.0	1.0	26.3	21.3	1.2	1.7	...	...	28.4	33.3	84.1	123.9	8.6	...
6. astern urope	1953	—	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.6	—	—	1.5	0.2	—	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.4
	1954	0.2	0.6	...	...	0.1	0.6	—	—	1.9	0.2	—	1.0	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.3
	1955	5.6	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	2.1	0.2	—	0.8	2.2	4.2	6.7	7.2
	1956	5.6	3.8	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.7	0.3	—	0.8	9.1	13.8	3.0	2.8
	1957	4.4	5.2	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	3.4	0.4	—	0.6	12.6	19.8	2.2	1.6
	1958	2.8	3.4	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	—	9.6	0.2	—	0.4	16.0	17.7	2.7	1.0
	1959	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.3	—	—	18.7	0.2	—	0.5	22.5	16.2	5.0	1.9
	1960	...	3.9	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.4	—	—	17.2	0.3	—	0.8	23.8	17.8	8.9	...
	1960 II	3.7	4.5	0.4	1.0	4.0	1.1	—	—	15.5	0.2	—	0.8	26.5	15.9	6.6	2.0
	III	0.9	4.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.9	—	—	15.5	0.2	—	0.8	19.3	21.9	10.9	4.4
	IV	...	1.8	2.3	1.2	5.6	1.9	—	—	27.0	0.3	—	0.9	26.6	19.9	11.9	...
	1961 I	...	...	0.6	1.5	7.6	1.2	—	—	...	...	—	1.1	34.6	26.5	7.3	...

7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE *(Cont'd)*

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollar

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	BURMA		CAMBODIA		CEYLON		CHINA: Taiwan		FEDERATION OF MALAYA		HONG KONG		INDIA		INDONESIA[b]	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
7. North America	1953	1.1	1.8	...	...	10.8	3.6	1.4	19.4	21.0	2.2	4.3	12.5	58.6	57.0	48.4	35.1
	1954	0.3	2.1	...	...	10.2	2.6	1.3	25.3	18.7	1.5	5.0	14.8	54.2	44.2	36.6	23.0
	1955	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.7	14.5	5.4	1.4	24.6	29.7	1.7	6.4	16.3	61.1	52.2	49.9	24.2
	1956	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.5	12.8	4.2	1.7	20.6	31.7	2.1	7.8	20.6	58.0	53.6	36.2	35.6
	1957	0.9	3.0	2.6	0.8	12.5	4.4	1.4	21.6	26.2	2.5	12.0	25.8	81.3	97.2	37.8	33.7
	1958	0.4	2.2	3.7	1.7	11.6	5.3	2.5	21.6	17.7	1.8	20.6	21.4	61.2	103.4	33.1	20.6
	1959	0.6	2.7	3.5	1.3	13.6	8.3	3.6	21.2	24.9	2.1	33.6	26.3	60.5	115.4	36.5	18.8
	1960	...	*2.5*	*2.0*	*2.3*	*13.4*	*4.6*	*5.0*	*28.9*	*27.0*	*3.2*	*39.7*	*37.3*	*65.9*	*136.0*	[illegible]	...
	1960 II	*0.2*	*2.6*	*1.6*	*2.0*	12.8	2.6	*3.9*	*36.7*	24.6	2.7	*42.1*	*44.8*	*67.8*	*117.4*	53.1	*27.1*
	III	*0.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.7*	*13.4*	5.6	*5.1*	*31.9*	*26.9*	*3.5*	*41.8*	*37.5*	*63.3*	*170.5*	*47.2*	*27.9*
	IV	...	*2.3*	*1.4*	*2.7*	*12.4*	4.5	*6.7*	*28.3*	*21.2*	4.4	*32.4*	*31.4*	*70.3*	*185.0*	*51.4*	...
	1961 I	...	...	*0.9*	*3.8*	*12.5*	*3.4*	*7.5*	*43.6*	...	...	*29.2*	*37.9*	*70.1*	*228.0*	*30.3*	...
8. United States of America	1953	1.1	1.8	...	...	6.4	2.7	1.3	17.9	19.0	2.0	3.3	9.9	51.2	47.2	43.0	34.8
	1954	0.3	2.1	...	...	6.2	1.9	1.3	24.6	16.4	1.3	4.1	12.4	46.2	38.8	35.9	22.7
	1955	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.6	9.3	2.4	1.4	23.9	26.7	1.5	5.2	14.3	48.7	47.2	41.8	23.9
	1956	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	7.4	2.1	1.7	20.4	28.2	1.8	6.5	18.6	46.0	49.5	35.3	35.3
	1957	0.6	2.9	2.5	0.8	7.8	3.6	1.3	21.2	23.1	2.2	10.0	23.6	63.3	89.4	36.9	33.3
	1958	0.4	2.2	3.7	1.7	7.1	4.0	2.4	21.1	15.2	1.6	15.6	19.2	48.9	84.8	32.6	20.4
	1959	0.6	2.5	3.5	1.2	8.6	7.2	3.4	20.9	21.9	1.8	27.2	22.8	50.2	102.6	35.8	18.4
	1960	*0.2*	*2.3*	*1.9*	*2.2*	*8.6*	*3.7*	*4.7*	*28.3*	*23.6*	*2.9*	*33.4*	*31.5*	*53.4*	*126.0*	*48.4*	...
	1960 II	*0.2*	*2.5*	*1.6*	*2.0*	8.1	2.2	3.4	*36.2*	*21.5*	2.5	*35.8*	*36.9*	*58.8*	*110.6*	*52.4*	*26.2*
	III	*0.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.7*	*8.3*	*3.8*	*4.8*	*31.3*	*22.9*	*2.4*	*34.8*	*30.4*	*49.1*	*158.5*	*46.4*	*27.0*
	IV	*0.2*	*2.2*	*1.3*	*2.6*	*7.1*	*4.0*	*6.5*	*27.6*	*18.6*	*4.8*	*27.0*	*26.3*	*52.4*	*171.0*	*50.8*	...
	1961 I	...	...	*0.9*	*3.7*	*8.3*	*3.1*	*7.2*	*42.7*	...	...	*23.8*	*33.5*	*55.2*	*217.7*	[illegible]	...
9. Latin American Republics	1953	—	—	...	...	0.4	—	0.4	0.1	1.4	—	—	0.4	16.1	1.5	0.4	0.2
	1954	—	—	...	...	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	1.8	—	—	5.0	12.2	4.8	1.4	—
	1955	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	—	—	1.0	11.8	3.0	6.6	0.1
	1956	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.1	—	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.5	8.6	1.3	0.6	2.1
	1957	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	11.4	1.3	0.8	0.1
	1958	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	10.4	0.9	0.6	—
	1959	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.0	1.4	8.0	1.3	0.3	1.6
	1960	—	—	—	*0.1*	*0.5*	—	—	*0.1*	*4.2*	*0.1*	*3.2*	*1.8*	*8.6*	*1.0*	[illegible]	...
	1960 II	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	3.2	—	*2.9*	*0.9*	*7.0*	*0.9*	0.6	[illegible]
	III	—	—	—	*0.1*	*0.6*	—	—	*0.2*	*4.5*	*0.2*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*11.3*	*1.2*	[illegible]	[illegible]
	IV	—	—	—	—	*0.5*	—	—	*0.1*	*4.4*	*0.1*	*3.4*	*2.6*	*10.1*	*1.0*	[illegible]	...
	1961 I	—	—	—	—	*0.3*	—	—	—	...	...	*0.3*	*2.6*	*7.0*	*0.6*	*0.1*	...
10. Oceania	1953	—	1.1	...	...	8.7	9.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	6.6	2.1	2.5	10.2	14.5	6.0	4.4
	1954	—	1.0	...	...	11.2	5.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	4.3	3.0	2.8	14.6	8.7	8.6	3.2
	1955	—	1.3	—	—	10.2	4.6	—	0.2	1.9	4.5	3.6	3.7	16.7	11.2	6.3	3.1
	1956	—	1.6	—	—	7.3	5.0	—	0.5	1.6	4.9	3.8	4.8	14.8	7.3	9.4	4.6
	1957	—	1.7	—	—	6.9	5.7	—	0.3	1.5	5.4	4.5	5.2	16.6	10.2	12.1	4.6
	1958	0.1	1.2	—	—	7.9	3.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	14.7	8.6	12.2	1.7
	1959	—	1.6	—	—	7.6	5.1	0.1	0.6	3.2	5.0	5.5	6.2	13.0	6.8	8.4	2.1
	1960	...	*1.6*	—	*0.1*	*8.0*	*5.4*	*0.1*	*1.0*	*4.6*	*5.9*	*7.5*	*6.4*	*16.0*	*12.5*	8.5	...
	1960 II	*0.2*	*2.3*	—	*0.2*	7.6	3.3	*0.1*	*1.1*	5.7	5.8	*6.3*	*5.6*	*13.8*	*7.8*	9.3	*1.0*
	III	—	*1.8*	—	*0.1*	*9.6*	*7.5*	*0.1*	*0.8*	*5.1*	*5.5*	*9.4*	*7.0*	*20.6*	*13.9*	9.2	2.9
	IV	...	*1.0*	—	*0.1*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*0.1*	*1.3*	*2.9*	*5.6*	*8.5*	*6.8*	*18.0*	*18.7*	5.6	...
	1961 I	—	—	—	*0.1*	*7.7*	*4.4*	*0.1*	*1.0*	...	...	*6.6*	*5.1*	*12.0*	*8.3*	3.7	...
11. Sterling area	1953	34.0	28.2	...	...	39.1	53.5	8.3	6.4	24.5	39.3	32.2	45.4	146.9	145.1	67.8	63.0
	1954	38.8	28.1	...	...	52.6	[illegible]	5.7	4.3	23.7	[illegible]	36.2	[illegible]	167.7	162.5	84.3	45.2
	1955	27.4	23.4	1.6	2.8	54.5	45.3	5.0	2.5	34.9	38.6	42.5	42.4	164.3	[illegible]	84.9	47.5
	1956	29.1	19.6	2.2	4.3	48.3	46.8	8.3	3.1	32.7	42.8	46.1	48.0	164.1	[illegible]	84.1	61.0
	1957	32.7	31.9	4.1	4.8	45.8	51.8	11.7	8.4	34.1	42.2	48.6	55.6	157.3	192.0	108.2	57.3
	1958	29.5	20.0	4.3	4.1	46.5	46.0	8.6	7.3	29.2	40.0	50.8	45.1	154.3	[illegible]	95.6	32.3
	1959	35.3	24.8	3.9	4.6	42.2	57.1	8.0	6.2	29.4	37.6	56.9	56.2	155.5	[illegible]	118.3	31.0
	1960	.—	*22.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*43.9*	*55.3*	*10.6*	*5.9*	*39.4*	*42.5*	*69.3*	*59.7*	*152.3*	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	1960 II	*38.5*	*22.6*	*4.1*	*5.2*	44.4	52.2	*12.3*	*5.7*	45.1	41.2	*66.8*	*59.8*	[illegible]	[illegible]	93.5	[illegible]
	III	*26.1*	*19.6*	*7.3*	*6.7*	*45.0*	*61.2*	*8.9*	*5.2*	*38.6*	*42.8*	*73.4*	*57.4*	*151.4*	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.0
	IV	...	*21.6*	*7.9*	*5.7*	*41.2*	*54.4*	*13.1*	*6.0*	*33.4*	*44.7*	*72.3*	*59.1*	*285.0*	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	1961 I	...	...	*6.7*	*2.8*	*44.7*	*47.0*	*10.9*	*6.2*	...	...	*60.6*	*57.1*	*150.6*	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
12. ECAFE sterling countries[a]	1953	26.1	14.9	...	...	3.1	19.6	5.5	3.7	4.8	9.3	20.1	18.5	[illegible]	32.5	56.0	33.6
	1954	31.9	14.4	...	...	6.0	18.5	4.8	2.4	5.4	6.7	19.4	14.3	31.2	40.1	65.3	23.6
	1955	21.4	10.6	1.4	2.7	6.4	22.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.7	20.6	16.2	31.8	40.0	51.5	21.4
	1956	25.3	7.6	2.2	4.1	5.2	21.2	6.7	1.8	6.1	9.1	21.6	16.7	[illegible]	31.2	55.6	29.2
	1957	26.0	13.7	4.1	4.6	3.1	23.6	7.8	2.2	6.4	8.6	21.7	15.4	29.4	31.8	78.1	25.2
	1958	24.0	9.2	4.2	3.7	2.5	18.2	6.6	2.2	5.0	9.0	21.4	11.2	[illegible]	20.4	59.5	17.2
	1959	27.6	12.1	3.8	4.4	3.6	22.6	6.8	2.1	5.6	9.7	22.5	17.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	62.0	16.0
	1960	...	*10.1*	*4.7*	*5.1*	*3.7*	*23.8*	*8.2*	*2.5*	*8.2*	*9.2*	*25.4*	*17.4*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	1960 II	*30.3*	*9.1*	*3.9*	*4.4*	4.3	23.2	*8.8*	*2.3*	*7.4*	*7.2*	*24.0*	*18.4*	[illegible]	[illegible]	*67.7*	*23.1*
	III	*19.1*	*8.8*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*5.2*	*30.1*	*7.8*	*2.2*	*9.5*	*9.7*	*25.0*	*16.1*	[illegible]	*33.8*	[illegible]	*25.1*
	IV	...	*9.1*	*4.7*	*4.9*	*3.0*	*22.9*	*9.7*	*3.0*	*6.7*	*10.2*	*27.7*	*16.1*	[illegible]	[illegible]	*83.7*	...
	1961 I	...	...	*4.6*	*1.7*	*4.7*	*17.0*	*9.7*	*3.4*	...	...	*26.5*	*16.3*	[illegible]	[illegible]	*52.0*	...

GENERAL NOTES: (1) For details and explanatory notes, see United Nations *Direction of International Trade* (Statistical Paper series T).

(2) As complete breakdowns are not given, the sum of total trade of any individual country with different regions does not add up to the total given under trade with "all countries".

(3) See "general note" to table 6.

(4) Trade between the Federation of Malaya and Singapore is excluded.

[a] [illegible]

i) Sterling countries — Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, North Borneo, Pakistan, Sarawak and Singapore.

ii) Non-sterling countries—Afghanistan, Cambodia, China: Taiwan, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE *(Cont'd)*

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	JAPAN		KOREA, Republic of		LAOS		PAKISTAN		PHILIPPINES		SINGAPORE		THAILAND[c]		VIET-NAM[f]	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.[c]	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.[e]	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
1. ll countries	1953	318.7	602.4	9.9	66.9	...	...	109.7	87.5	101.0	114.2	171.3	191.4	87.1	75.8	...	...
	1954	407.3	599.8	6.1	55.4	...	...	89.7	81.2	101.3	120.7	177.8	190.3	73.0	67.8	...	...
	1955	502.7	617.9	4.5	85.0	0.4	4.7	100.2	72.3	106.2	136.9	227.2	234.0	90.8	75.0	17.2	65.8
	1956	625.2	807.4	6.2	96.6	0.3	8.8	85.0	104.1	112.8	126.6	223.2	253.1	83.6	92.4	11.3	54.4
	1957	714.6	1,071.0	5.6	110.0	0.3	10.4	84.2	110.0	107.9	153.6	226.5	267.7	91.2	103.2	19.9	72.1
	1958	719.2	758.4	4.1	94.6	0.4	6.8	74.4	99.1	123.3	140.5	202.6	253.2	77.2	96.1	13.8	58.0
	1959	864.1	899.9	4.8	70.7	3.6	6.8	80.0	88.3	132.4	127.3	222.2	253.7	89.8	104.8	18.8	56.2
	1960	*1,013.9*	*1,123.3*	*8.0*	*82.3*	*4.7*	*5.3*	*98.3*	*162.6*	*135.3*	*144.1*	*215.2*	*263.4*	*102.2*	*112.2*	*21.0*	*59.9*
	1960 II	958.5	*1,131.8*	8.4	81.7	*8.0*	*12.5*	108.2	178.0	*170.1*	*144.4*	224.6	263.3	*94.1*	*108.5*	22.2	59.3
	III	*1,049.4*	*1,101.8*	*6.1*	*62.2*	*1.4*	*4.5*	*77.2*	*150.2*	*138.2*	*112.5*	*208.3*	*253.5*	*95.0*	*112.3*	*27.7*	*55.4*
	IV	*1,161.9*	*1,119.4*	*11.2*	*78.5*			*108.5*	*184.8*	*121.2*	*159.9*	*200.1*	*266.5*	*113.0*	*112.0*	*17.3*	*65.0*
	1961 I	*946.9*	*1,298.6*	*7.5*	*63.3*	*0.2*	*3.7*	*111.7*	*151.7*	*105.9*	*138.0*	...	...	*129.3*	*114.1*	*22.3*	*64.9*
2. CAFE ountries[a] ncluding apan)	1953	142.7	164.0	2.2	30.8	...	...	37.0	13.6	13.4	13.9	63.9	118.1	63.5	35.0	...	...
	1954	173.6	144.8	2.5	27.2	...	...	26.5	17.2	14.5	20.3	59.5	115.6	50.0	32.8	...	...
	1955	179.9	182.7	2.8	9.1	0.3	2.9	37.2	17.1	16.9	25.8	70.8	152.0	53.8	36.2	5.6	17.4
	1956	222.7	195.2	2.6	4.9	0.3	5.5	30.0	12.6	22.9	26.3	82.1	160.5	51.2	46.8	1.4	19.7
	1957	247.9	210.2	3.8	5.5	0.2	6.1	27.4	23.9	22.7	35.9	92.8	168.7	58.5	48.1	3.9	24.0
	1958	218.8	162.2	2.8	5.4	0.2	3.7	17.2	24.8	27.2	39.0	89.9	164.5	46.4	48.7	4.3	19.1
	1959	240.8	192.2	3.5	14.0	3.6	1.9	20.5	22.0	33.1	38.6	80.2	175.4	49.6	51.1	3.8	19.8
	1960	*312.4*	*225.9*	*6.0*	*24.2*	*4.7*	*2.0*	*30.9*	*38.2*	*36.8*	*48.3*	*79.4*	*177.0*	*67.6*	*52.5*	*5.6*	*20.0*
	1960 II	*269.9*	*227.5*	6.0	27.7	*8.0*	2.9	39.5	35.9	*43.9*	*38.0*	81.0	167.3	*58.0*	*48.8*	*9.6*	*18.0*
	III	*331.2*	*225.1*	*5.9*	*21.0*	*1.3*	*2.4*	*28.7*	*30.3*	*34.4*	*45.4*	*74.0*	*168.0*	*60.5*	*50.6*	*5.5*	*18.0*
	IV	*382.5*	*203.9*	*9.6*	*23.8*			*21.9*	*56.6*	*34.4*	*76.0*	*79.1*	*176.6*	*89.7*	*57.5*	*3.6*	*25.9*
	1961 I	*316.2*	*227.8*	*6.4*	*21.4*	*0.2*	*2.6*	*34.4*	*33.8*	*27.9*	*36.4*	...	...	*84.3*	*58.3*	*5.2*	*23.9*
3. apan	1953	.	.	1.5	26.7	...	...	21.4	4.5	12.0	5.1	7.9	8.6	21.2	13.1	...	...
	1954	.	.	1.8	17.2	...	...	7.8	8.7	12.6	7.3	8.2	9.8	17.3	16.3	...	...
	1955	.	.	1.8	4.2	—	0.4	11.6	10.2	15.2	10.8	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.8	0.4	8.8
	1956	.	.	2.0	2.3	—	1.4	10.6	5.2	20.1	12.8	17.6	17.2	7.2	15.2	0.1	14.0
	1957	.	.	2.7	2.9	—	2.3	11.0	4.0	19.5	18.4	19.9	18.4	7.2	21.1	1.0	15.4
	1958			2.4	3.6	—	1.1	7.5	5.6	24.2	20.3	15.4	22.0	5.8	22.5	0.2	11.2
	1959	.	.	3.2	8.0	—	0.6	6.6	5.1	29.2	22.5	16.0	19.9	10.5	26.4	0.5	11.9
	1960	.	.	*5.0*	*17.4*	—	*0.3*	*7.1*	*13.8*	*32.3*	*34.9*	*12.8*	*24.4*	*18.1*	*29.0*	*0.6*	*13.2*
	1960 II	.	.	5.2	21.3	—	0.3	7.6	15.5	*37.8*	*22.6*	12.4	22.0	*16.6*	*25.0*	0.7	10.5
	III	.	.	*5.4*	*14.9*	—	*0.3*	*7.0*	*12.8*	*29.1*	*35.1*	*12.6*	*23.4*	*12.5*	*27.8*	*0.8*	*12.0*
	IV	.	.	*8.3*	*15.7*			*4.9*	*14.0*	*30.7*	*62.7*	*11.7*	*26.9*	*27.1*	*33.6*	*0.5*	*20.3*
	1961 I	.	.	*4.6*	*14.7*	—	*0.1*	*8.2*	*12.3*	*24.6*	*26.7*	...	...	*15.8*	*34.7*	*0.1*	*16.6*
4. Vestern urope ncluding UK)	1953	28.9	50.8	0.1	4.2	...	...	53.6	25.4	13.8	5.8	44.4	44.3	3.3	24.7	...	...
	1954	36.9	49.2	0.1	4.4	...	...	43.4	39.2	20.2	10.7	52.2	45.1	6.4	22.7	...	...
	1955	49.0	43.8	0.3	5.9	—	1.4	42.2	31.4	18.1	12.4	78.3	50.8	7.5	24.4	5.9	35.2
	1956	63.7	58.0	0.9	3.7	—	2.3	39.0	29.6	23.5	16.3	73.5	55.9	8.1	28.4	7.7	17.9
	1957	79.6	97.5	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.8	37.8	42.8	22.8	23.2	62.1	60.4	8.4	34.1	10.5	30.5
	1958	82.3	65.9	0.6	3.6	0.1	2.1	39.6	38.8	23.3	18.6	54.1	52.7	11.3	27.9	7.9	23.7
	1959	89.5	87.6	0.6	16.6	—	4.4	34.5	35.9	22.5	20.7	60.7	46.6	8.4	32.6	10.7	19.6
	1960	*116.8*	*98.1*	*1.1*	*19.7*	—	*3.0*	*37.0*	*67.9*	*26.5*	*20.0*	*60.9*	*52.9*	*14.3*	*35.3*	*11.0*	*22.0*
	1960 II	*99.0*	*95.4*	1.3	19.2	—	*9.2*	35.8	77.9	*27.8*	*22.0*	64.6	55.0	*13.2*	*34.8*	8.5	24.6
	III	*105.0*	*96.2*	*1.1*	*15.0*	—	*1.8*	*24.5*	*64.6*	*31.6*	*18.7*	*57.9*	*50.7*	*10.3*	*33.4*	*16.1*	*20.6*
	IV	*140.6*	*102.8*	*0.9*	*13.6*			*49.5*	*72.5*	*23.6*	*18.7*	*57.9*	*56.1*	*19.8*	*33.0*	*10.6*	*21.6*
	1961 I	*119.2*	*118.6*	*0.2*	*13.1*	—	*0.1*	*41.5*	*65.8*	*14.5*	*20.6*	...	...	*23.7*	*33.3*	*7.3*	*20.6*
5. nited ingdom	1953	8.3	12.2	0.1	0.6	...	...	21.1	14.4	1.3	1.1	21.1	31.0	0.6	10.0	...	...
	1954	12.8	9.3	0.1	1.5	...	...	17.4	23.2	1.2	2.3	22.1	27.8	1.8	8.1	...	...
	1955	15.2	9.5	—	1.1	—	0.1	15.2	17.6	1.4	3.2	35.8	32.3	1.8	8.6	0.4	1.1
	1956	15.8	16.6	0.2	0.6	—	0.3	13.6	14.4	1.7	3.8	33.0	34.7	2.6	10.6	0.1	0.9
	1957	18.4	24.6	0.2	0.3	—	0.6	13.4	21.0	1.7	5.8	25.1	36.6	2.8	11.6	—	1.6
	1958	26.3	14.8	0.2	0.4	—	0.3	14.7	17.6	1.6	4.8	20.9	32.7	4.1	10.3	0.3	1.6
	1959	25.8	25.9	0.2	2.0	—	2.9	14.8	15.6	2.2	5.4	22.4	26.5	2.7	10.8	0.6	1.5
	1960	*30.0*	*24.8*	*0.5*	*2.3*	—	*2.2*	*17.1*	*28.6*	*2.9*	*5.7*	*23.4*	*29.7*	*4.5*	*11.4*	*1.2*	*1.7*
	1960 II	*22.0*	*19.5*	0.5	1.8	—	*7.5*	17.3	29.1	*3.9*	6.4	25.8	30.3	2.3	*12.8*	0.4	1.6
	III	*24.2*	*25.4*	*0.2*	*2.1*	—	*1.1*	*10.3*	*30.5*	*2.5*	*6.2*	*24.3*	*29.3*	*2.5*	*11.2*	*1.6*	*1.6*
	IV	*41.8*	*30.3*	*0.3*	*2.1*			*15.3*	*31.2*	*2.4*	*4.9*	*20.4*	*28.9*	*9.6*	*11.6*	*1.3*	*1.7*
	1961 I	*42.7*	*28.0*	*0.1*	*1.4*	—	—	*14.6*	*30.4*	*2.3*	*4.8*	...	...	*11.9*	*10.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*
6. astern urope	1953	1.0	1.4	—	—	...	...	3.2	0.4	—	—	2.8	1.4	—	0.1	...	...
	1954	1.3	1.1	—	—	...	...	2.0	0.7	—	0.1	2.1	0.9	—	—	...	...
	1955	3.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.2	—	—	2.7	0.8	0.1	—	—	—
	1956	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.4	—	—	6.3	1.0	—	0.5	—	0.1
	1957	3.9	4.6	—	—	—	—	2.8	0.9	—	—	8.3	1.1	—	0.8	—	—
	1958	5.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	3.7	2.1	—	—	10.8	0.8	—	0.8	—	—
	1959	9.6	11.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.2	—	—	19.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	—	—
	1960	*17.1*	*23.5*	—	—	—	—	*4.4*	*3.6*	—	—	*14.8*	*1.3*	*0.2*	*1.4*	—	—
	1960 II	*12.6*	*23.4*	—	—	—	—	8.1	5.0	—	—	16.3	1.1	*0.1*	*0.9*	—	—
	III	*14.7*	*30.6*	—	—	—	—	*2.2*	*3.3*	—	—	*18.3*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.8*	—	—
	IV	*32.4*	*24.4*	—	—	—	—	*3.3*	*3.3*	—	—	*13.1*	*1.2*	*0.4*	*1.5*	—	—
	1961 I	*12.4*	*31.3*	—	—	—	—	*7.4*	*2.2*	*0.1*	—	...	...	*0.6*	*1.3*	—	—

7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE *(Cont'd)*

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	JAPAN		KOREA, Republic of		LAOS		PAKISTAN		PHILIPPINES		SINGAPORE		THAILAND[c]		VIET-NAM[f]	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.[c]	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.[e]	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
7. North America	1953	65.2	242.4	7.6	27.8	...	...	7.4	4.2	69.6	90.6	24.1	10.3	17.7	14.6	...	...
	1954	83.2	266.0	3.5	23.0	...	...	6.1	6.2	62.4	85.4	25.3	11.9	14.0	11.5	...	...
	1955	134.8	255.5	1.8	62.1	—	0.3	8.4	8.6	60.3	93.6	37.9	11.8	26.6	13.4	4.0	8.0
	1956	164.5	358.6	2.7	82.1	—	0.9	8.5	6.8	61.0	79.2	28.0	15.1	21.0	14.9	2.1	15.6
	1957	183.5	495.6	1.0	98.6	—	1.5	9.8	34.4	56.7	88.5	27.0	12.6	18.3	17.9	2.8	16.6
	1958	214.6	339.4	0.7	83.0	—	0.9	8.3	31.0	68.2	76.2	19.4	10.6	14.4	17.5	1.3	14.4
	1959	315.5	372.4	0.6	37.8	—	0.5	9.8	25.8	73.6	61.9	30.2	11.2	22.2	18.9	1.6	15.2
	1960	337.4	479.3	0.9	35.8	—	0.3	9.7	44.2	68.1	67.5	25.0	14.1	14.3	19.5	0.9	16.0
	1960 II	346.5	462.5	1.1	32.6	—	0.4	9.6	48.0	94.7	75.6	26.5	15.2	12.3	20.4	1.4	16.1
	III	336.9	491.1	1.1	29.2	—	0.3	6.5	45.3	55.5	67.4	22.9	15.7	11.8	20.5	1.3	14.8
	IV	362.3	477.9	0.7	37.3			12.2	43.2	61.5	57.9	19.1	14.4	13.7	17.7	0.6	15.8
	1961 I	265.2	575.0	0.9	25.3	—	0.1	9.5	36.8	61.7	69.4	...	...	9.0	15.8	0.5	17.3
8. United States of America	1953	58.5	189.4	7.6	24.0[d]	...	...	7.2	4.1	69.0	87.8	20.2	9.5	17.5	14.2	...	...
	1954	70.7	212.3	3.5	21.9[d]	...	...	6.0	5.2	61.6	81.6	21.2	10.9	13.6	11.0	...	...
	1955	114.3	193.5	1.3	60.9[d]	—	0.3	7.7	8.0	60.0	89.0	32.4	10.7	26.2	12.8	4.0	7.9
	1956	137.9	266.8	2.7	81.2[d]	—	0.9	7.8	6.5	60.6	75.1	23.2	13.5	20.8	14.2	2.1	15.2
	1957	151.6	406.6	1.0	98.5[d]	—	1.5	9.6	30.1	56.2	84.3	22.4	11.4	18.1	16.9	2.8	16.4
	1958	173.1	264.4	0.7	82.5[d]	—	0.9	7.9	27.0	67.6	73.2	15.8	9.5	14.0	16.8	1.3	13.7
	1959	262.8	279.0	0.6	35.5	—	0.4	8.3	20.9	73.2	57.9	23.8	10.2	22.2	17.6	1.6	14.6
	1960	275.0	386.8	0.9	33.4	—	0.3	8.6	40.7	67.8	64.2	19.8	12.8	14.3	18.9	0.9	15.2
	1960 II	231.8	366.2	1.1	30.5	—	0.4	8.6	46.4	94.3	72.1	21.3	13.7	12.1	19.9	1.4	14.4
	III	275.4	396.8	1.1	28.3	—	0.3	5.3	43.4	55.0	63.0	18.0	14.3	11.9	13.2	1.3	13.9
	IV	278.4	367.5	0.7	36.3			10.5	37.7	61.4	55.8	14.7	13.2	13.6	16.9	0.6	14.9
	1961 I	208.7	472.5	0.9	23.9	—	0.1	7.7	31.9	61.3	67.5	...	...	9.0	15.3	0.5	17.3
9. Latin American Republics	1953	26.1	66.2	—	0.5	...	...	0.5	—	2.8	0.2	3.7	0.1	—	—	...	...
	1954	50.3	77.2	—	0.3	...	...	0.9	—	3.0	0.7	4.9	0.2	0.1	—	...	...
	1955	44.8	60.7	—	0.3	—	—	1.6	—	3.6	0.7	8.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
	1956	41.0	87.3	—	0.2	—	—	0.9	—	3.8	1.2	4.9	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.4
	1957	37.3	77.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	2.8	3.6	0.9	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	1958	48.4	64.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	2.6	1.2	5.6	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.6
	1959	56.0	81.3	—	0.1	—	—	1.9	—	2.5	1.4	7.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.5
	1960	69.4	76.9	-	-	-		1.8	—	2.5	1.4	7.8	0.3	—	0.8	—	0.8
	1960 II	72.5	66.1	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	2.8	1.7	7.7	0.3	—	0.5	—	1.2
	III	66.5	82.7	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	4.1	1.5	7.8	0.2	—	2.1	—	0.4
	IV	80.1	99.9	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	0.5	1.0	6.2	0.5	—	0.4	—	[illegible]
	1961 I	71.9	94.7	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	0.2	1.1	...	...	—	2.6	—	—
10. Oceania	1953	3.6	50.2	—	3.4	...	...	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	15.5	7.4	—	1.0	...	...
	1954	8.8	34.0	—	0.7	...	...	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	15.3	7.2	—	0.6	...	...
	1955	17.2	50.8	—	0.2	—	—	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	17.4	7.8	0.1	0.8	—	0.2
	1956	10.8	71.6	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	19.8	9.1	0.1	1.0	—	0.1
	1957	14.6	109.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	4.6	0.2	2.7	16.1	10.2	0.2	1.2	—	0.1
	1958	19.9	65.0	—	0.2	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.2	2.8	11.5	9.0	0.2	1.0	—	0.2
	1959	25.5	84.9	—	2.0	—	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.8	12.8	9.5	0.4	1.1	—	0.1
	1960	42.0	95.0	—	2.0	—	—	2.5	3.6	0.4	2.3	15.6	9.2	0.3	1.2	—	—
	1960 II	37.6	93.6	—	2.0	—	—	1.4	3.5	0.3	2.7	16.1	10.2	0.2	1.5	—	0.1
	III	52.1	96.1	—	7.4	—	—	3.2	4.0	0.7	2.5	15.8	10.1	0.3	1.0	—	—
	IV	56.1	96.8	—	2.2	—	—	3.7	4.4	0.3	1.9	15.0	7.1	0.4	1.4	—	—
	1961 I	30.8	101.3	—	2.0	—	—	2.7	3.5	0.4	2.6	...	...	0.4	1.0	—	—
11. Sterling area	1953	79.0	150.6	0.8	7.4	...	...	37.0	23.4	2.3	6.0	67.3	71.8	39.9	30.3	...	...
	1954	122.8	108.4	0.7	10.8	...	...	33.6	32.6	2.4	10.2	70.1	69.6	32.1	22.5	...	...
	1955	160.2	147.2	0.5	5.0	—	0.4	38.5	25.9	2.6	12.1	85.3	79.1	35.7	26.7	2.4	3.5
	1956	171.2	204.4	0.7	2.2	0.1	1.7	32.4	20.7	4.0	12.4	84.8	87.3	38.8	40.0	0.6	2.3
	1957	201.7	280.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.0	30.3	37.6	3.8	17.2	78.1	82.3	43.9	35.9	1.4	3.3
	1958	199.9	197.8	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	24.9	29.4	2.6	14.6	62.2	84.2	38.7	33.0	2.1	3.8
	1959	215.0	276.4	0.5	6.4	3.5	3.3	36.1	25.5	4.0	13.7	66.4	76.0	42.6	32.2	3.8	3.6
	1960	276.3	278.8	1.3	6.6	4.6	2.6	44.6	45.9	5.6	18.3	74.0	82.0	47.5	32.1	4.3	3.1
	1960 II	260.1	282.4	1.1	5.8	7.9	8.3	47.5	44.6	8.0	21.0	77.0	86.7	43.8	33.9	5.0	2.7
	III	292.4	279.2	0.7	5.5	1.2	1.6	33.5	45.5	6.2	21.0	73.3	81.6	51.7	32.3	6.3	3.2
	IV	339.8	274.2	1.9	7.9			53.4	57.6	4.2	15.5	73.6	78.9	43.8	31.4	4.3	3.1
	1961 I	260.8	166.6	1.8	5.3	0.1	0.1	41.2	52.5	4.3	15.8	...	...	62.5	30.9	6.1	2.9
12. ECAFE sterling countries[a]	1953	47.8	82.1	0.7	3.3	...	...	13.2	6.6	0.6	4.5	26.0	29.0	37.8	19.1	...	...
	1954	72.0	60.2	0.6	8.5	...	...	11.6	6.3	0.7	6.7	27.2	21.2	28.0	13.7	...	...
	1955	87.3	74.6	1.0	3.8	—	0.2	16.9	5.5	0.7	7.3	25.5	31.7	31.6	17.0	1.9	2.3
	1956	99.2	92.2	0.5	1.6	—	1.3	13.8	4.6	1.6	7.1	29.1	34.6	34.5	26.6	0.6	1.2
	1957	111.0	105.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.4	12.0	11.1	1.4	8.2	30.9	31.4	38.0	21.9	1.3	1.5
	1958	94.9	78.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.4	10.4	0.6	5.6	23.8	31.9	31.5	21.2	1.8	1.9
	1959	101.5	101.0	0.3	2.2	3.5	0.4	11.2	7.6	1.3	4.8	24.6	32.3	34.8	19.8	3.0	2.0
	1960	134.7	112.4	0.8	2.4	4.6	0.4	16.9	11.0	1.6	7.2	28.7	36.6	43.9	18.7	3.2	1.5
	1960 II	132.8	120.8	0.6	2.0	7.9	0.7	20.5	8.6	2.5	7.9	28.2	35.1	38.9	18.8	3.9	0.9
	III	138.5	125.1	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.5	14.2	8.5	2.1	7.5	28.1	37.3	41.9	17.9	4.7	1.6
	IV	159.0	89.5	1.1	3.6			13.6	20.0	0.9	6.9	29.8	32.7	52.1	19.1	3.0	1.4
	1961 I	133.5	107.0	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	13.5	14.7	1.2	5.6	...	...	47.7	18.7	3.9	0.8

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b. Figures for trade with the Netherlands are as follows:—

	Exp.	Imp.			Exp.	Imp.
1953	48.4	22.4	1959	I	2.9	4.2
1954	41.3	16.4		II	2.9	2.8
1955	37.7	17.7		III	1.9	4.8
1956	42.9	22.8		IV	1.5	5.4
1957	40.7	19.6	1960	I	0.6	3.8
1958	7.8	8.3		II	0.4	4.9
1959	2.3	4.3		III	0.6	3.4
1960	0.6			IV	0.8	...

c. Figures prior to 1955 for Republic of Korea and 1956 for Thailand are derived from trade returns of partner countries. Totals for geographical and currency areas may not be complete.

d. Including some imports of aid goods from countries other than the United States.

e. Imports valued f.o.b.

f. See footnote "g" to table 6.

8. COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS

	VALUE *(in millions)*					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
	Food	Others				Food	Others			
ECAFE REGION[a] *(US dollar)*										
1952	2,178	1,784	2,456	1,028	1,584	24.1	19.8	27.2	11.4	17.5
1953	1,946	1,683	2,460	916	1,443	23.0	19.9	29.1	10.8	17.1
1954	1,818	1,587	2,589	934	1,514	21.5	18.8	30.7	11.1	17.9
1955	1,636	1,609	2,862	1,002	1,718	18.5	18.2	32.4	11.3	19.5
1956	1,851	1,697	3,277	1,530	2,200	17.5	16.1	31.0	14.5	20.8
1957	2,174	1,779	3,580	2,291	2,915	17.0	14.0	28.1	18.0	22.9
1958	2,097	1,432	2,998	1,307	2,377	20.5	14.0	29.4	12.8	23.3
1959	1,898	1,370	3,630	1,670	2,517	17.1	12.4	32.7	15.1	22.7
1960[b]	*2,103*	*1,593*	*4,265*	*2,100*	*3,050*	*16.0*	*12.2*	*32.5*	*16.0*	*23.3*
BURMA *(Kyat)*										
1952	109	278	141	95	195	13.3	34.0	17.2	11.6	23.9
1953	113	355	131	65	182	13.4	41.9	15.5	7.7	21.5
1954	123	353	174	59	264	12.6	36.3	17.9	6.1	27.1
1955	96	266	170	67	261	11.2	30.9	19.8	7.8	30.3
1956	82	288	195	88	287	8.7	30.6	20.7	9.4	30.5
1957	131	397	301	120	468	9.2	28.0	21.2	8.5	33.0
1958	120	213	152	88	396	12.4	22.0	15.7	9.1	40.8
1959	120	279	237	81	347	11.3	26.2	22.3	7.6	32.6
1960	*126*	*370*	*237*	*116*	*414*	*10.0*	*29.3*	*18.7*	*9.2*	*32.8*
CAMBODIA[c] *(riel)*										
1955	181	864	176	160	284	10.9	51.9	10.6	9.6	17.0
1956	198	1,050	165	217	350	10.0	53.0	8.3	11.0	17.7
1957	246	945	214	272	368	12.0	46.2	10.5	13.3	18.0
1958	270	1,008	284	328	688	10.5	39.1	11.0	12.7	26.7
1959	298	647	252	538	560	13.0	28.2	11.0	23.4	24.4
1960	308	1,473	268	425	824	9.3	44.7	8.1	12.9	25.0
CEYLON *(rupee)*										
1952	767	344	121	200	270	45.1	20.2	7.1	11.7	15.9
1953	775	309	118	167	239	48.2	19.2	7.3	10.4	14.9
1954	646	306	128	130	186	46.3	21.9	9.2	9.3	13.3
1955	604	286	142	164	233	42.3	20.0	9.9	11.5	16.3
1956	681	353	149	140	293	42.1	21.8	9.2	8.7	18.1
1957	712	370	194	240	288	39.5	20.5	10.7	13.3	16.0
1958	693	395	158	151	319	40.4	23.0	9.2	8.8	18.6
1959	789	402	206	173	435	39.4	20.0	10.3	8.6	21.7
1960	742	432	213	163	409	37.9	22.0	10.9	8.3	20.9
CHINA: TAIWAN *(new Taiwan dollar)*										
1952	368	601	803	206	544	14.6	23.8	31.8	8.2	21.6
1953	424	369	1,129	128	695	15.4	13.4	41.1	4.7	25.3
1954	525	311	1,414	238	806	15.9	9.4	42.9	7.2	24.5
1955	319	217	1,500	206	898	10.2	6.9	47.8	6.5	28.6
1956	506	279	2,195	439	1,377	10.6	5.8	45.8	9.1	28.7
1957	403	307	2,433	469	1,648	7.7	5.8	46.3	8.9	31.3
1958	561	343	2,584	361	1,756	10.0	6.1	46.1	6.5	31.3
1959	596	534	3,733	517	3,020	7.1	6.4	44.4	6.2	35.9
1960	1,004	655	4,373	797	3,968	9.3	6.1	40.5	7.4	36.7
FED OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE *(Malayan dollar)*										
1952	1,007	668	921	664	613	26.0	17.2	23.8	17.2	15.8
1953	952	902	520	435	426	29.4	27.9	16.1	13.4	13.2
1954	779	890	624	454	388	24.8	28.4	19.9	14.5	12.4
1955	839	1,066	904	539	474	22.0	27.9	23.6	14.1	12.4
1956	935	1,146	927	576	569	22.5	27.6	22.3	13.9	13.7
1957	935	1,152	979	638	676	21.3	26.3	22.4	14.6	15.4
1958	985	1,115	911	551	534	24.1	27.2	22.2	13.5	13.0
1959	913	1,048	1,170	491	503	22.1	25.4	28.4	11.9	12.2
1960	952	1,109	1,219	602	650	21.0	24.5	26.9	13.3	14.3
HONG KONG *(Hong Kong dollar)*										
1952	1,010	968	1,100	316	368	26.0	25.7	29.2	8.4	9.8
1953	1,131	1,005	1,089	203	409	29.5	26.2	28.4	5.3	10.6
1954	833	854	1,236	215	295	24.2	24.9	36.0	6.3	8.6
1955	971	949	1,169	244	387	26.1	25.5	31.4	6.6	10.4
1956	1,029	1,253	1,317	336	616	22.6	27.5	28.9	7.4	13.5
1957	1,161	1,427	1,357	405	799	22.5	27.7	26.4	7.9	15.5
1958	1,255	1,273	1,118	330	617	27.3	27.7	24.3	7.2	13.4
1959	1,238	1,331	1,345	364	667	25.0	26.9	27.2	7.4	13.5
1960	1,353	1,609	1,546	428	918	23.1	27.5	26.4	7.3	15.7
INDIA *(rupee)*										
1952‡	1,806	861	1,513	665	1,777	27.3	13.0	22.9	10.0	26.8
1953‡	1,169	895	1,618	480	1,612	20.3	15.5	28.0	8.3	27.9
1954‡	1,377	989	1,759	633	1,797	21.0	15.1	26.8	9.7	27.4
1955‡	673	832	2,031	556	2,746	9.8	12.2	29.7	8.1	40.2
1956[d]	1,017	814	2,204	779	3,883	11.7	9.4	25.3	9.0	44.6
1957	1,950	1,110	2,184	1,367	4,670	17.3	9.8	19.4	12.1	41.4
1958	1,786	614	1,577	1,124	3,541	20.7	7.1	18.2	13.0	41.0
1959	1,547	558	1,763	1,253	3,753	17.4	6.3	19.9	14.1	42.3
1960	1,562	600	2,493	1,070	4,346	15.5	5.9	24.8	10.6	43.2

8. COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS *(Cont'd)*

	VALUE *(in millions)*					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
	Food	Others				Food	Others			
INDONESIA *(rupiah)*										
1952	2,432	3,302	1,565	631	2,850	22.6	30.6	14.5	5.9	26.4
1953	1,455	2,651	1,542	500	2,435	16.9	30.9	18.0	5.8	28.4
1954	1,030	2,021	1,418	459	1,977	14.9	29.3	20.5	6.6	28.6
1955	649	1,992	1,535	670	1,902	9.6	29.5	22.8	9.9	28.2
1956	1,950	2,497	1,873	817	2,569	20.1	25.7	19.3	8.4	26.5
1957	1,466	2,046	1,965	746	2,850	16.2	22.5	21.7	8.2	31.4
1958	1,328	1,177	1,155	547	1,578	23.0	20.3	20.0	9.4	27.3
1959	1,139	792	1,130	600	1,563	21.8	15.2	21.6	11.5	29.9
1960[e]	*6,408*	*4,900*	*4,610*	*1,586*	*5,966*	*27.3*	*20.9*	*19.6*	*6.8*	*25.4*
JAPAN *(yen)*										
1952	214,299	20,980	344,199	113,052	37,818	29.3	2.9	47.1	15.5	5.2
1953	217,474	28,477	413,497	136,775	66,264	25.2	3.3	47.9	15.9	7.7
1954	231,598	20,821	412,705	125,824	72,677	26.8	2.4	47.8	14.6	8.4
1955	220,038	20,033	457,778	134,706	56,477	24.7	2.3	51.5	15.2	6.3
1956	197,594	19,904	581,071	283,656	71,973	17.1	1.7	50.4	24.6	6.2
1957	204,676	24,008	643,824	484,232	175,288	13.3	1.6	42.0	31.6	11.5
1958	187,950	21,298	547,312	189,225	144,101	17.2	2.0	50.2	17.4	13.2
1959	174,007	22,927	653,789	292,914	150,192	13.4	1.8	50.5	22.6	11.6
1960	*190,448*	*30,846*	*787,035*	*434,421*	171.678	11.8	1.9	48.8	26.9	10.6
KOREA, Republic of[f] *(hwan)*										
1952	3,095	910	1,884	843	312	43.9	12.9	26.8	12.0	4.4
1953	9,849	2,543	7,169	1,345	1,423	44.1	11.4	32.1	6.0	6.4
1954	3,318	5,947	10,661	2,665	5,177	11.9	21.4	38.4	9.6	18.6
1955	5,423	11,609	22,814	2,392	5,971	11.2	24.1	47.3	5.0	12.4
1956	5,415	10,472	11,528	1,453	5,935	15.5	30.1	33.1	4.2	17.1
1957	11,059	8,758	11,124	1,975	4,952	29.2	23.1	29.4	5.2	13.1
1958	8,485	9,901	17,012	2,689	5,477	19.5	22.7	39.0	6.2	12.6
1959	17,711	12,802	108,620	23,733	29,586	9.2	6.7	56.4	12.3	15.4
1960	*27,222*	*13,945*	*144,402*	*26,907*	35,277	11.0	5.6	58.3	10.9	14.2
LAOS[c] *(kip)*										
1955	182	205	63	67	146	27.5	30.9	9.5	10.1	22.0
1956	216	467	125	119	308	17.5	37.8	10.1	9.7	24.9
1957	203	555	144	188	344	14.2	38.7	10.0	13.1	24.0
1958	198	357	86	99	297	19.1	34.4	8.3	9.6	28.6
1959	238	254	110	159	261	23.3	24.9	10.8	15.5	25.5
1960	266	244	95	154	187	28.1	25.8	10.0	16.3	19.8
NORTH BORNEO *(Malayan dollar)*										
1952	20.5	18.0	5.1	8.2	18.5	29.1	25.6	7.3	11.7	26.3
1953	18.1	22.7	9.2	5.2	14.8	25.9	32.4	13.1	7.4	21.1
1954	17.5	26.3	9.3	4.4	14.9	24.1	36.3	12.8	6.1	20.7
1955	22.7	28.5	13.5	5.8	16.7	26.0	32.7	15.5	6.7	19.1
1956	30.5	34.6	21.3	6.9	22.0	26.5	30.0	18.4	6.0	19.1
1957	28.0	32.0	23.7	8.2	24.1	24.1	27.6	20.4	7.1	20.8
1958	30.4	37.1	27.7	7.8	24.8	23.8	29.0	21.7	6.1	19.4
1959	29.2	46.1	29.7	14.1	35.4	18.9	29.8	19.2	9.1	22.9
1960	35.1	57.5	35.8	16.7	50.8	17.9	29.4	18.3	8.5	25.9
PAKISTAN[g] *(rupee)*										
1952	113	568	451	188	415	6.5	32.8	26.0	10.8	23.9
1953	35	126	152	107	208	5.6	20.1	24.2	17.0	33.1
1954	32	160	187	129	398	3.5	17.7	20.6	14.2	43.9
1955	28	178	164	155	412	3.0	19.0	17.5	16.5	44.0
1956	258	331	195	291	616	15.3	19.6	11.5	17.2	36.4
1957	677	194	229	291	706	32.3	9.3	10.9	13.9	33.6
1958	560	129	183	303	709	29.7	6.9	9.7	16.1	37.6
1959	332	158	219	295	676	19.8	9.4	13.0	17.6	40.2
1960	*581*	*335*	*412*	*469*	*1,317*	*18.7*	*10.7*	*13.2*	*15.1*	*42.3*
PHILIPPINES[h] *(peso)*										
1952	154	258	168	.74	189	18.3	30.6	19.9	8.8	22.4
1953	153	294	164	103	200	16.7	32.2	17.9	11.3	21.9
1954	158	302	168	112	225	16.4	31.3	17.4	11.6	23.3
1955	205	314	181	125	272	18.7	28.6	16.5	11.4	24.8
1956	176	222	169	132	314	17.4	21.9	16.7	13.0	31.0
1957	217	242	225	120	425	17.6	19.7	18.3	9.8	34.6
1958	236	194	231	85	377	21.0	17.3	20.5	7.6	33.6
1959	137	154	248	91	390	13.4	15.1	24.4	8.9	38.2
1960	172	138	221	88	530	15.0	12.0	19.2	7.7	46.1
SARAWAK *(Malayan dollar)*										
1952	48.2	30.0	279.6	7.4	17.7	12.6	7.8	73.0	1.9	4.6
1953	43.7	44.4	271.3	6.7	29.8	11.1	11.2	68.7	1.7	7.3
1954	46.2	42.8	273.1	6.9	27.5	11.7	10.8	68.9	1.7	6.9
1955	51.8	45.1	305.3	8.7	29.3	11.8	10.2	69.4	2.0	6.6
1956	52.3	45.2	325.9	9.7	30.1	11.3	9.7	70.4	2.1	6.5
1957	54.8	39.8	330.8	9.3	27.9	11.8	8.6	71.5	2.0	6.1
1958	48.4	37.3	312.5	8.7	25.1	11.2	8.6	72.3	2.0	5.8
1959	55.8	46.2	309.5	10.5	30.9	12.3	10.2	68.3	2.3	6.8
1960	59.4	51.8	262.2	11.4	38.0	14.0	12.3	62.0	2.7	9.0

8. COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS *(Cont'd)*

	VALUE *(in millions)*					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods		Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
	Food	Others				Food	Others			
THAILAND *(Baht)*										
1952	710	2,147	476	427	1,661	13.1	39.6	8.8	7.9	30.6
1953	630	2,274	546	478	2,049	10.5	38.0	9.1	8.0	34.3
1954	640	2,540	670	572	2,217	9.6	38.3	10.1	8.6	33.4
1955	618	2,936	822	670	2,233	8.5	40.3	11.3	9.2	30.7
1956	662	2,867	913	674	2,489	8.7	37.7	12.0	8.9	32.7
1957	694	2,831	1,026	897	2,993	8.2	33.5	12.2	10.6	35.5
1958	781	2,566	1,005	862	2,933	9.6	31.5	12.3	10.6	36.0
1959	732	2,966	1,131	880	3,274	8.2	33.0	12.6	9.8	36.4
1960	785	2,961	1,152	1,065	3,597	8.2	31.0	12.1	11.1	37.6
VIET-NAM, Republic of *(piastre)*										
1952[i]	1,018	4,302	1,338	712	1,864	11.0	46.6	14.5	7.7	20.2
1953[i]	1,332	5,531	1,607	951	1,766	11.9	49.4	14.4	8.5	15.8
1954[i]	1,464	5,979	1,806	1,067	1,983	11.9	48.6	14.7	8.7	16.1
1955	1,075	4,847	1,285	663	1,342	11.7	52.6	13.9	7.2	14.6
1956	987	3,738	1,057	604	1,231	13.0	49.0	13.9	7.9	16.2
1957	911	4,193	1,724	1,175	2,084	9.0	41.6	17.1	11.6	20.7
1958	834	3,004	1,292	932	2,063	10.2	37.0	15.9	11.5	25.4
1959	830	2,416	1,386	1,088	2,141	10.6	30.8	17.6	13.8	27.2
1960	926	2,339	1,645	1,218	2,253	11.1	27.9	19.6	14.5	26.9

GENERAL NOTE RELATING TO TABLES 8 and 9: Total of the five groups of imports or exports do not add up to total imports or exports published in national trade returns, because (1) in a few countries a small part of the imports or exports (in no case more than 4%) are not included in the commodity trade statistics published by governments, and (2) of rounding. Percentage distribution refers to percentages of the totals of the five groups of commodities.

a. Regional totals in US dollars including all countries listed in the table. Imports of India in fiscal years are added to imports of other countries in calendar years.

b. Annual rate based on 6 months Jan-Jun for Indonesia.

c. Figures for 1952-1954 are included under Viet-Nam.

d. Annual rate based on 9 months April-December; except food which is 12 months beginning April 1956 to March 1957.

e. Annual rate based on 6 months Jan.-Jun.

f. Figures for 1952-1958 excluding foreign aid. From 1959 onwards figures including foreign aid.

g. Prior to 1956, figures relating to private account only.

h. f.o.b. value.

i. Including Cambodia and Laos.

9. COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

	VALUE *(in millions)*				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
FED. OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE *(Malayan dollar)*								
1952	581	2,233	844	148	15.3	58.6	22.2	3.9
1953	718	1,497	581	115	24.7	51.4	20.0	3.9
1954	732	1,576	595	83	24.5	52.8	19.9	2.8
1955	723	2,551	669	87	17.9	63.3	16.6	2.2
1956	810	2,349	748	105	20.2	58.6	18.6	2.6
1957	824	2,301	730	125	20.7	57.8	18.3	3.2
1958	785	2,118	507	114	22.3	60.1	14.4	3.2
1959	707	2,871	556	111	16.7	67.6	13.1	2.6
1960	723	2,880	834	127	15.8	63.1	18.3	2.8
HONG KONG *(Hong Kong dollar)*								
1952	1,642	834	183	235	56.7	28.8	6.3	8.1
1953	1,601	803	88	235	58.7	29.5	3.2	8.6
1954	1,376	804	73	164	56.9	33.3	3.0	6.8
1955	1,503	733	92	203	59.4	29.0	3.6	8.0
1956	1,887	803	156	353	59.0	25.1	4.9	11.0
1957	1,933	617	155	311	64.1	20.5	5.1	10.3
1958	2,072	532	108	276	69.3	17.8	3.6	9.2
1959	2,329	506	170	272	71.1	15.4	5.2	8.3
1960	2,910	506	215	305	73.9	12.9	5.5	7.7
INDIA *(rupee)*								
1952‡	3,598	1,411	637	77	62.9	24.7	11.1	1.3
1953‡	3,604	1,028	570	47	68.7	19.6	10.8	0.9
1954‡	4,215	1,225	386	48	71.7	20.9	6.6	0.8
1955‡	3,755	1,673	414	51	63.7	28.4	7.0	0.9
1956[a]	4,093	1,172	447	51	71.0	20.3	7.8	0.9
1957	3,995	1,606	723	51	62.7	25.2	11.3	0.8
1958	3,857	1,277	532	40	67.6	22.4	9.3	0.7
1959	4,099	1,420	585	54	66.5	23.1	9.5	0.9
1960	4,219	1,271	670	66	67.8	20.4	10.8	1.0
JAPAN *(yen)*								
1952	204,255	61,431	35,073	153,633	45.0	13.5	7.7	33.8
1953	227,743	70,497	30,915	128,264	49.8	15.4	6.8	28.0
1954	294,816	98,871	39,016	153,763	50.3	16.8	6.7	26.2
1955	344,881	109,389	63,405	204,264	47.7	15.2	8.8	28.3
1956	422,755	115,440	78,690	275,719	47.4	12.9	8.8	30.9
1957	479,637	143,211	67,115	330,615	47.0	14.0	6.6	32.4
1958	477,241	129,267	62,034	358,954	46.5	12.6	6.0	34.9
1959	570,410	163,689	62,481	443,396	46.0	13.2	5.0	35.8
1960	646,979	189,918	68,357	549,065	44.5	13.1	4.7	37.7

GENERAL NOTE: see table 8.

a. Annual rate based on 9 months April-December.

10. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BRUNEI *(Malayan dollar)*													
Food	1.40	1.35	1.16	1.10	1.06	1.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.17	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Chemicals	0.32	0.34	0.42	0.41	0.29	0.35	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
Textiles	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.11	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	1.30	1.46	1.55	1.11	0.68	0.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport equipment	0.51	0.70	0.58	0.55	0.34	0.23	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	3.29	3.93	3.25	2.40	1.89	1.93	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
BURMA *(kyat)*													
Food	8.0	6.8	10.9	10.0	10.0	*10.5*	10.8	9.2	11.5	*10.7*	...	...	...
Chemicals	5.4	7.1	10.3	5.4	6.5	8.3	9.8	8.8	6.9	*7.6*	..	...	...
Textiles	16.6	22.4	33.0	15.8	22.9	...	38.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Base metals and manufactures	8.4	6.9	14.1	9.8	9.2	*11.1*	9.1	12.4	11.8	*11.2*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*9.2*
Machinery	7.3	10.1	12.0	15.7	12.7	*17.1*	9.4	16.4	19.3	*16.3*	*11.2*	*11.2*	*13.7*
Transport equipment	5.7	6.3	11.2	6.7	6.5		7.0						
Other manufactured goods	9.3	9.7	13.9	9.2	9.7	...	10.8		...	.	...	...	...
CAMBODIA *(riel)*													
Food	15.1	16.5	20.5	22.5	24.8	*25.7*	25.3	24.0	*28.3*	*25.2*	*19.4*	...	...
Beverages and tobacco	9.0	5.2	6.7	8.0	6.8	*8.1*	8.1	8.8	*7.0*	*8.5*	*8.0*	..	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	11.8	9.9	5.3	3.5	25.5	*18.0*	17.5	6.5	*27.8*	*20.1*	*21.3*	.	...
Textiles	27.8	33.4	35.0	40.1	25.0	*61.3*	91.5	49.9	*52.2*	*51.7*	*36.4*	...	..
Base metals and manufactures	13.1	13.6	20.0	23.4	26.0	*35.3*	62.8	23.7	*23.1*	*31.8*	*36.0*	...	..
Machinery	11.3	16.1	11.9	29.0	20.6	*35.7*	45.1	35.6	*25.3*	*36.8*	*30.0*	...	..
Transport equipment	8.7	9.7	9.1	22.6	13.3	*25.6*	21.4	25.8	*23.4*	*31.9*	*29.6*	...	..
CEYLON *(rupee)*													
Food	50.3	56.7	59.4	57.9	65.7	61.8	59.6	50.7	79.3	57.6	50.1	43.9	40.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	26.1	28.3	29.0	26.0	33.0	26.0	24.0	19.0	38.5	22.6	17.2	15.0	16.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	12.0	10.6	18.7	11.8	12.6	12.0	16.7	11.2	12.6	7.6	11.4	9.8	8.0
Chemicals	7.6	8.2	10.1	8.7	11.2	10.7	10.9	11.5	10.1	10.3	9.7	9.7	12.0
Textiles	11.3	13.4	13.6	15.1	14.2	15.5	14.2	14.8	15.5	17.3	14.9	13.5	9.9
Machinery	7.1	8.7	9.5	10.6	12.8	11.5	10.8	11.0	11.2	13.2	12.1	9.2	17.3
Transport equipment	5.9	6.9	7.3	8.9	14.7	12.9	15.7	16.6	11.0	8.1	8.6	4.4	7.5
Other manufactured goods	21.8	25.1	25.3	24.1	30.2	33.7	32.2	34.6	34.7	33.2	29.0	18.9	28.1
CHINA: Taiwan *(new Taiwan dollar)*													
Food	26.6	42.2	33.6	46.7	49.6	83.7	50.1	144.1	33.7	106.8	108.6		...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	63.5	92.1	107.4	93.0	138.5	195.8	161.2	182.7	191.4	248.0	267.2	...	...
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	19.0	23.3	25.0	20.4	28.8	43.1	24.3	30.2	51.7	66.1	67.3	...	
Textile fibres, raw	31.8	37.1	43.7	41.8	55.6	82.4	68.2	90.5	80.9	90.0	86.8		
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	21.3	26.2	46.3	36.6	49.0	68.1	99.3	84.0	23.6	59.3	178.1	...	..
Chemicals	44.8	75.7	62.1	103.2	146.1	137.7	104.7	109.1	192.3	144.8	139.0	...	..
Base metals and manufactures	25.9	45.7	48.0	47.9	77.9	87.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		.
Machinery	43.8	60.6	74.9	76.2	134.0	187.1	106.8	278.9	235.6	127.0	227.6	...	.
Transport equipment	8.0	14.2	16.6	23.3	39.1	56.0	30.5	92.2	58.1	43.3	147.8	...	..
Other manufactured goods	21.4	30.6	37.3	28.9	42.2	59.8	56.0	53.1	56.0	73.9	55.3	...	..
FEDERATION OF MALAYA[a] *(Malayan dollar)*													
Food	39.8	43.7	44.0	44.0	42.5	46.5	44.7	45.1	49.1	47.1	47.1	53.0	*46.4*
Cereals and cereal preparations	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.8	15.6	...	14.1	15.9	19.1	...	...	...	...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	14.1	16.5	17.3	15.2	17.6	28.3	28.0	26.9	31.4	26.9	19.4	18.8	[illegible]
Metal ores and scrap	5.3	5.9	7.3	4.4	5.1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	10.5	11.3	12.5	11.2	10.7	12.4	10.7	13.4	14.1	11.6	[illegible]	16.4	[illegible]
Textiles	8.9	8.3	8.4	7.3	8.5	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	..
Machinery	8.3	10.6	11.7	10.4	11.7	27.5	14.0	14.7	15.8	30.4	29.0	33.6	*32.1*
Transport equipment	6.2	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.4		10.3	12.7	11.9				
Other manufactured goods	23.7	26.8	27.3	22.5	24.5	...	28.3	28.8	29.6	...	...	...	..
INDIA *(rupee)*[b]													
Food	94.6	84.7	[b] 162.5	1,488	128.9	130.2	*167.5*	*77.1*	*143.7*	*132.4*	*237.3*		...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	94.2	99.6	93.5	66.7	78.6	125.2	*103.0*	*147.7*	*140.5*	*100.5*	*112.9*	*127.2*	...
Cotton raw and waste	44.6	44.7	40.5	25.6	29.0	62.6	*42.3*	*85.6*	*85.7*	*36.9*	*64.4*	*61.0*	...
Petroleum and products	78.3	90.4	89.6	63.2	65.0	65.3	*79.1*	*55.8*	*54.4*	*72.1*	*49.1*	*48.9*	...
Chemicals	44.0	49.0	64.0	54.4	71.0	71.7	*75.7*	*71.3*	*71.6*	*68.4*	*74.9*	*78.2*	...
Base metals and manufactures	63.0	131.2	191.2	125.6	170.2	147.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Machinery	76.9	127.5	194.1	157.4	163.5	193.9	*172.7*	*207.7*	*197.8*	*197.6*	*255.1*	284.0	...
Transport equipment	[illegible]	64.4	63.2	49.6	58.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Other manufactured goods	68.2	90.8	66.4	43.8	44.3	47.5	*46.7*	45.9	52.6	44.9	48.6	46.2	...
INDONESIA *(rupiah)*													
Live animals, food products, beverages and tobacco	63.2	177.2	133.0	114.8	99.1	*501.9*	631.1	448.4	*422.0*	*506.0*	[illegible]	*497.3*	
Chemicals and allied products	[illegible]	[illegible]	59.9	43.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	116.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	*212.1*	*206.2*	*204.0*	...
Textiles, apparel and footware	175.4	202.2	165.8	101.6	84.5	*582.7*	437.6	620.7	*620.3*	*652.0*	*1,033.6*	445.0	...
Base metals and manufactures	72.2	80.4	111.4	53.4	60.4	*211.3*	138.0	203.2	*188.3*	*315.7*	260.1	265.6	...
Machinery and transport equipment	102.4	145.7	134.7	88.5	82.2	*395.2*	233.6	442.1	*433.1*	*471.9*	*574.6*	659.3	...

10. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
IRAN* *(rial)*[c]		c											
Food, beverages and tobacco	146.3	326.2	371.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	78.8	189.1	180.1	180.1	*151.2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	58.6	78.6	137.8	124.2	*93.3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals	73.6	61.8	88.7	128.5	*198.2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles	117.3	270.4	312.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Base metals and manufactures	230.5	185.0	288.6	390.2	*483.6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	237.2	230.3	298.0	565.2	*861.7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport equipment	129.1	151.4	169.2	279.8	381.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAPAN *(thousand million yen)*													
Food	18.34	16.47	17.06	15.66	14.50	15.87	13.93	15.08	17.43	17.01	18.16	17.50	...
Cereals and cereal preparations	13.20	11.08	9.36	9.43	8.69	8.73	7.32	8.82	9.67	9.12	9.34	9.50	...
Sugar and sugar preparations	3.64	4.02	5.08	3.85	3.40	3.64	4.03	3.17	3.90	3.44	4.96	3.29	...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	36.77	51.31	60.29	38.98	52.04	65.08	69.90	66.79	64.43	59.40	72.86	74.74	...
Oil-seeds, oil nuts & oil kernels	4.41	4.01	4.23	4.04	4.93	5.62	7.57	4.52	5.91	4.49	6.28	4.87	...
Crude rubber	2.24	2.66	3.05	2.59	4.25	5.31	6.57	5.37	5.34	3.98	3.70	4.07	...
Textile fibres, raw	17.57	23.16	23.86	18.23	19.56	22.84	26.27	25.40	20.07	19.63	29.11	31.73	...
Metal ores and scrap	5.57	13.70	20.78	7.73	14.89	20.20	19.10	19.92	21.47	20.29	22.00	22.60	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	8.67	12.38	20.39	15.43	16.69	22.25	21.25	21.01	22.34	24.43	25.79	24.92	...
Chemicals	2.41	4.90	5.50	4.99	6.69	7.96	8.03	7.96	7.56	8.28	9.44	9.80	...
Machinery	3.29	3.93	7.26	9.11	8.96	9.48	9.63	8.65	9.44	10.21	12.25	13.98	...
Transport equipment	0.68	0.92	1.41	1.15	1.64	2.61	1.71	1.59	3.98	3.15	2.52	2.68	...
Other manufactured goods	2.41	5.68	15.26	4.42	5.93	9.53	9.05	10.52	8.85	9.78	11.11	12.00	...
KOREA, Republic of *(hwan)*[d]													
Food	555	452	922	707	1,266	2,268	1,597	2,316	2,746	2,418	2,089	3,855	3,073
Cereals and cereal preparations	78	65	558	198	855	1,364	984	1,457	1,645	1,369	1,225	2,680	2,481
Beverages and tobacco	188	220	224	174	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	115	120	206	440	3,665	5,160	4,185	5,458	4,878	6,118	5,984	7,034	6,216
Chemicals	693	370	325	492	4,281	5,215	4,075	7,898	4,813	4,075	5,590	5,192	5,878
Textiles	1,273	663	345	392	1,082	1,531	1,319	1,238	1,699	1,867	1,496	1,221	1,963
Machinery	276	254	262	309	1,460	1,834	1,388	2,200	1,762	1,988	2,586	2,849	2,344
Transport equipment	52	79	48	42	308	76	42	32	37	194	97	17	178
Other manufactured goods	862	711	711	889	1,879	2,852	2,209	3,229	2,845	3,124	2,440	2,908	2,688
LAOS *(kip)*													
Food	15.2	18.0	17.0	16.5	19.8	22.2	25.5	32.3	15.5		28.6	...	...
Cereals and cereal preparations	7.4	10.5	6.2	3.4	3.3	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.0		8.2	...	...
Petroleum products	2.3	4.0	4.8	8.5	14.9	17.1	21.7	26.2	10.2		24.3	...	...
Chemicals	2.9	5.6	8.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	7.5	2.6		6.2	...	...
Textiles	9.1	23.0	26.0	11.6	11.7	6.5	9.2	8.8	4.0		11.2	...	...
Machinery	3.9	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.9	7.1	11.6	8.4	4.2		6.7	...	...
Transport equipment	3.5	12.0	18.7	10.1	6.9	4.1	7.8	5.0	1.8		4.2	...	...
Other manufactured goods	11.5	24.6	28.1	16.5	57.7	13.0	22.2	18.1	5.9		12.5	...	...
NORTH BORNEO *(Malayan dollar)*													
Food	1.89	2.54	2.33	2.53	2.43	2.92	2.53	2.80	2.99	3.38	3.00	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.44	0.51	0.48	0.40	1.43	1.34	1.28	1.13	1.44	1.53	1.15	...	...
Chemicals	0.32	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.58	0.65	0.56	0.74	0.59	0.70	0.72	...	...
Textiles	0.53	0.69	0.55	0.47	0.50	0.73	0.67	0.68	0.76	0.78	0.74	...	...
Machinery	0.57	0.68	0.89	0.96	1.62	2.43	2.16	3.03	2.23	2.29	2.36	...	...
Transport equipment	0.24	0.51	0.45	0.51	0.56	0.88	0.72	1.07	0.79	0.95	0.79	...	...
Other manufactured goods	1.59	2.01	2.02	1.96	2.24	2.82	2.34	2.76	2.90	3.26	2.95	...	...
PAKISTAN *(rupee)*[e]													
Mineral oils	9.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	13.9	25.1	17.8	27.1	23.6	32.0	21.4	26.9	...
Chemicals	7.0	8.5	10.5	10.8	9.0	16.6	11.0	18.0	17.3	20.2	16.4	17.8	...
Iron and steel manufactures	8.3	15.5	18.8	19.7	14.2	27.7	23.6	22.5	28.7	36.2	29.5	29.0	...
Machinery	20.8	26.3	26.5	26.2	28.2	51.9	53.8	71.7	39.3	42.8	36.1	46.2	...
Transport equipment	4.1	7.7	9.5	10.7	9.4	17.2	11.5	17.6	16.5	23.1	22.3	40.6	...
PHILIPPINES *(peso)*[f]													
Food	17.1	14.7	18.0	19.6	11.4	14.2	14.0	16.2	15.5	11.3	14.5	12.4	11.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	6.2	4.4	6.3	8.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.1	2.7	3.2	5.1	5.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	9.0	8.7	9.6	10.2	9.9	8.0	9.2	9.6	7.1	6.1	8.3	7.9	9.9
Chemicals	7.3	6.5	9.5	8.5	9.8	9.1	9.9	9.3	7.8	9.5	8.4	12.0	10.1
Textiles	14.2	9.9	12.9	9.0	6.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.6
Machinery	12.4	16.1	18.0	16.3	17.9	17.4	18.7	19.7	16.1	15.1	19.7	26.4	24.1
Transport equipment	5.0	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.6	16.1	5.3	5.7	17.7	35.6	12.8	8.5	18.5
Other manufactured goods	21.7	20.1	24.7	19.7	19.2	19.5	17.5	22.9	19.2	18.6	15.6	21.7	20.6
SARAWAK *(Malayan dollar)*													
Food	4.32	4.36	4.57	4.04	4.65	4.95	4.69	4.99	5.62	4.81	5.56	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	24.93	26.80	27.38	25.87	25.42	20.92	22.48	21.21	20.48	19.53	18.58	...	...
Chemicals	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.97	1.26	1.21	1.30	1.30	1.24	1.15	...	...
Textiles	0.61	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.61	0.78	0.84	0.95	0.74	0.57	0.75	...	...
Machinery	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.03	1.42	1.59	1.62	1.69	1.44	1.61	1.38	...	...
Transport equipment	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.58	0.54	0.48	0.66	0.67	0.57	...	...
Other manufactured goods	2.37	2.38	2.13	2.00	2.49	2.85	2.67	3.09	2.69	2.93	2.89	...	...

10. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
SINGAPORE *(Malayan dollar)*[g]													
Food	45.2	50.5	50.0	53.2	48.4	49.8	52.1	43.9	47.2	56.1	...	...	...
Cereals and cereal preparations	11.7	13.3	12.1	15.9	11.1	12.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	14.4	...	...	...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	59.5	54.9	57.0	50.8	72.9	70.8	85.4	76.3	60.9	60.7	...	...	...
Crude rubber	51.0	46.4	45.6	41.2	62.6	60.5	75.6	66.1	51.4	48.7	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	50.0	59.1	65.2	55.8	50.0	49.3	43.3	49.2	54.7	49.8	...	...	...
Textiles	17.9	17.9	17.6	22.0	18.0	18.4	19.5	17.4	17.2	19.5	...	...	...
Machinery	10.3	12.2	13.5	12.3	11.4	13.6	13.1	13.3	14.4	13.5	...	...	...
Transport equipment	6.2	7.6	9.0	7.8	6.3	8.5	7.0	10.7	7.8	8.6	...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	30.2	34.1	37.7	33.3	31.0	35.9	33.8	35.0	34.8	39.9	...	...	...
THAILAND *(baht)*													
Food	51.5	55.2	57.8	65.1	61.0	59.5	51.9	57.9	63.8	64.2	56.7	64.1	*56.0*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	57.0	64.6	77.3	75.1	78.7	85.4	74.4	92.4	97.4	77.4	82.5	80.1	*76.4*
Chemicals	48.1	54.5	62.8	63.1	76.5	80.4	71.5	85.9	82.8	81.3	77.6	80.4	*91.7*
Textiles	113.4	120.3	113.7	102.0	115.8	111.7	115.9	91.8	108.0	131.0	144.3	126.2	*142.7*
Machinery	65.3	73.8	85.2	93.6	124.5	126.4	158.2	113.5	104.8	129.2	122.5	127.1	*123.0*
Transport equipment	48.7	53.1	73.7	61.4	58.8	70.2	63.0	79.2	83.3	55.5	72.8	103.8	*73.0*
Other manufactured goods	191.1	173.8	189.7	184.1	184.4	202.7	221.0	193.2	197.6	199.1	199.9	199.8	*236.0*
VIET-NAM *(piastre)*[h]													
Food	89.6	82.2	75.9	69.5	69.2	77.2	84.5	73.3	79.5	72.6	*77.9*		...
Petroleum and products	33.7	35.0	44.6	46.8	51.8	48.8	49.9	68.4	41.7	35.1	*49.2*		...
Textiles	111.2	123.5	128.7	108.5	73.9	76.6	74.5	55.2	60.3	116.4	*96.7*		...
Machinery	65.4	49.2	83.9	63.0	75.2	89.5	84.0	101.3	82.5	99.0	[illegible]		...
Transport equipment	52.3	32.6	58.3	53.4	42.0	42.3	39.9	39.2	34.2	57.8	*38.5*	...	...

GENERAL NOTE: See table 6.

a. Including trade with Singapore.

b. 1955 to 1956 figures, reclassified by ECAFE Secretariat, may not conform exactly to the new classification beginning from 1957.

c. Prior to 1956, transaction values converted from foreign currency to rials at the official rate of exchange and excluding the value of exchange certificates; beginning 1956, including the value of exchange certificates.

d. Figures for 1955-1958, excluding foreign aid. From 1959 onwards figures including foreign aid.

e. Figures including government account, except 1955 figures relating to private account only.

f. Imports valued f.o.b.

g. Excluding trade with the Federation of Malaya.

h. See footnote h to table 6.

11. VALUE OF EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND OR COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
BRUNEI *(Malayan dollar)*													
Crude petroleum	23.91	25.78	26.14	25.04	24.38	20.01	21.57	20.34	19.50	18.61			...
Natural rubber	0.33	0.35	0.20	0.18	0.34	0.47	...	...					
BURMA *(kyat)*													
Rice and products	68.1	72.3	66.7	56.9	62.8	60.3	84.7	86.4	48.5	21.4	*46.2*	*88.5*	*97.8*
Natural rubber	2.7	3.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.7	1.4	0.3	...	...	
Teak	1.8	2.8	5.6	4.3	5.7	*7.7*	5.9	7.3	9.3	*8.4*	*7.9*	*6.3*	*5.3*
Raw cotton	3.2	4.3	*2.1*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*3.1*	4.1	3.4	1.9	2.9	...	...	...
Base metals and ores	4.9	5.2	3.9	2.9	3.5	*3.1*	2.9	2.9	3.8	*2.6*	*1.5*	*0.8*	*1.8*
CAMBODIA *(riel)*													
Rice	9.3	20.6	55.8	64.6	67.1	67.6	67.1	48.8	96.2	58.4	85.0		
Maize	12.5	15.9	14.8	18.7	18.1	24.1	24.0	12.5	27.1	33.0	8.6		
Natural rubber	51.1	42.2	47.7	51.2	57.9	81.5	62.9	47.9	89.4	125.7	57.1		
CEYLON *(rupee)*													
Tea	99.5	87.0	85.1	94.2	87.1	91.3	93.7	89.8	94.2	87.6	92.3	76.1	106.7
Coconut and products	19.0	18.0	13.3	13.6	20.3	15.3	11.7	[illegible]	13.1	14.6	16.2	12.9	21.4
Natural rubber	29.2	24.4	25.0	21.5	24.8	31.5	48.0	27.0	20.3	30.8	26.0	15.1	24.2
CHINA (Taiwan, *new Taiwan dollar)*													
Rice	37.3	34.4	37.0	54.4	70.9	15.3	4.1	48.4	—	8.7	67.3		
Fruits, fresh, dried and preserved	12.3	18.4	16.2	26.3	43.5	46.3	32.0	54.8	61.0	37.3	61.2		
Tea	7.0	10.2	11.8	13.1	21.0	17.4	19.1	12.5	19.0	19.0	33.1		
Sugar	79.6	127.6	191.0	166.8	193.4	223.6	267.7	263.4	108.4	254.7	199.1	...	
FEDERATION OF MALAYA[a] *(Malayan dollar)*												...	
Natural rubber	132.0	114.8	108.7	99.8	143.5	152.4	169.4	156.2	147.9	136.2	120.2	*100.9*	*105.9*
Iron ore	2.7	4.3	5.5	5.2	8.3	11.7	7.2	15.2	15.9	8.4	9.0	*14.1*	*23.1*
Vegetable oils	7.2	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.2	*9.4*	*6.2*
Tin metal	19.3	28.4	26.6	19.7	24.5	42.1	36.8	34.3	48.5	49.0	37.2	*46.5*	*45.6*
INDIA *(rupee)*[b]													
Food	131.2	157.6	[b] 149.3	160.3	161.8	160.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*116.8*
Tea	94.3	118.5	102.8	113.8	105.3	100.0	*77.4*	*41.1*	*114.0*	*167.7*	*89.1*	*30.5*	*41.1*
Spices	8.8	7.7	7.0	7.4	8.5	14.7	*21.1*	*12.4*	*10.2*	*15.0*	*17.7*	*16.1*	*11.9*
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	98.3	84.2	103.8	85.1	97.7	92.6	*99.1*	*107.1*	*68.3*	*95.7*	*101.8*	*91.0*	*143.3*
Hides and skins, undressed	5.6	5.1	5.8	6.0	8.9	8.4	*10.6*	*10.0*	*5.3*	*7.9*	*8.4*	*5.3*	*7.0*
Cotton raw and waste	28.9	20.9	15.6	17.7	13.6	8.9	*9.7*	*9.1*	*5.8*	*11.0*	*12.6*	*10.3*	*53.0*
Vegetable oils	31.2	17.4	9.5	6.2	11.6	8.3	*7.2*	*13.3*	*7.1*	*5.3*	*2.6*	*3.8*	*7.9*
Chemicals	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.8	*5.1*	*4.9*	*6.6*	*6.5*	*6.0*	*5.5*	*5.4*
Leather and manufactures	19.0	18.7	18.1	15.3	24.0	21.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*13.9*	*22.2*
Cotton yarn and fabrics	53.0	51.9	57.2	43.9	55.1	52.4	*55.5*	[illegible]	*57.8*	[illegible]	*52.7*	*50.4*	*40.5*
Jute yarn and fabrics	102.9	94.6	49.6	49.6	55.5	62.4	*54.2*	*63.6*	*64.7*	*70.4*	*56.7*	*64.0*	*65.0*
Other manufactured goods	31.3	30.9	109.7	81.1	75.2	87.1	*69.6*	*89.6*	*95.5*	*93.6*	*94.7*	*141.5*	*136.2*

11. VALUE OF EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
INDONESIA *(rupiah)*													
Tea	29.7	28.3	28.4	23.6	19.2	104.0	108.8	105.9	99.0	102.2	...	73.6	78.6
Copra	40.4	43.3	42.9	19.9	30.2	127.2	150.9	97.4	92.0	165.7	...	189.2	249.5
Natural rubber	410.0	342.7	332.0	248.2	396.6	1,414.6	1,543.8	1,645.6	1,255.6	1,208.6	...	1,400.4	1,096.3
Tin ore	56.9	60.5	52.9	35.9	34.0	189.6	190.8	196.8	190.9	189.1	...	16.6	199.2
Petroleum and products	205.0	242.5	287.7	268.2	219.8	827.9	817.9	752.9	790.1	959.6	...	1,260.7	542.2
IRAN* *(rials)*													
Fruits, fresh, dried and preserved	97.8	113.2	124.7	135.3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw cotton	139.5	139.7	160.4	124.5	139.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum and products	783.8	1,325.7	1,608.1	1,904.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpets, hand made	104.7	105.3	123.2	110.4	133.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAPAN *(thousand million yen)*													
Food	3.98	5.32	5.36	6.92	7.63	7.83	6.63	6.84	7.29	10.57	6.82	7.24	...
Fish and fish preparations	2.27	3.62	3.66	5.13	5.35	5.24	4.08	4.36	4.74	7.77	4.21	4.04	...
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	2.94	2.86	2.79	2.27	3.28	3.69	3.08	3.63	4.08	4.02	2.95	3.82	...
Textile fibres, raw	1.74	1.65	1.74	1.13	1.98	2.37	1.88	2.23	2.74	2.61	1.79	2.44	...
Chemicals	2.82	3.21	3.79	4.13	5.01	5.08	5.25	5.21	5.23	4.62	5.48	8.16	...
Textiles	17.55	20.81	24.44	21.17	22.78	27.71	23.48	25.08	27.98	34.32	23.83	24.18	...
Base metals and manufactures	11.61	10.24	9.70	11.15	12.05	16.84	13.19	15.80	17.89	20.48	16.15	16.12	...
Machinery	3.83	5.07	6.21	7.08	11.16	14.93	12.08	14.57	15.68	17.38	15.06	19.43	...
Transport equipment	3.57	9.56	12.75	11.91	13.34	12.99	13.15	10.27	13.60	14.94	15.95	8.54	...
Other manufactured goods	12.97	16.76	20.12	20.10	27.00	30.61	26.64	32.29	32.43	31.07	25.61	28.71	...
KOREA, Republic of *(hwan)*													
Food	43	58	152	159	251	883	256	549	784	1,943	673	720	1,454
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	566	842	586	590	744	1,324	685	1,274	1,633	1,705	1,556	2,033	2,778
Chemicals	47	36	24	1	11	35	30	34	33	42	41	81	53
Manufactured goods	65	108	169	165	161	351	187	533	417	267	484	621	566
LAOS *(kip)*													
Wood and lumber	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.58	1.07	0.29	0.12	0.32	0.36		0.38	...	...
Tin ore	0.75	1.34	1.50	1.60	2.11	2.78	3.42	3.57	2.06		2.55	...	...
Gums and resins	0.59	0.74	0.63	0.49	0.29	0.32	0.41	0.32	0.27		0.43	...	...
Plants for use in medicine and perfumery	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.58	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.13	0.66		0.36	...	...
NORTH BORNEO *(Malayan dollar)*													
Copra	1.18	1.94	2.00	2.68	2.93	3.35	3.15	3.94	3.57	2.75	2.54	...	...
Rubber	3.84	3.36	3.10	2.74	3.92	4.13	4.26	4.42	4.03	3.80	3.55	...	...
Timber	1.81	2.18	2.63	3.03	5.09	7.56	6.08	7.46	7.21	9.49	5.99	...	...
PAKISTAN *(rupee)*[c]													
Tea	2.9	4.5	2.0	2.8	2.4	0.8	2.8	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	...
Raw jute	58.0	62.6	65.2	70.0	56.7	66.8	62.6	56.4	45.7	102.4	99.9	47.0	...
Raw cotton	33.6	30.3	27.6	20.0	10.1	15.8	19.5	30.1	9.4	4.4	15.1	9.7	...
Raw wool	5.6	5.9	8.6	4.0	5.1	6.1	6.6	10.2	2.4	5.1	4.5	8.5	...
Hides and skins	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	6.8	5.8	6.8	8.2	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.2	...
PHILIPPINES *(peso)*													
Coconut and coconut preparations	24.7	28.5	28.1	29.9	29.8	28.9	28.2	31.7	33.9	21.8	10.7	15.1	19.9
Sugar and related products	17.7	16.8	13.8	19.3	18.8	21.2	19.1	32.4	12.7	20.7	27.5	40.7	31.2
Fibres and manufactures	4.6	5.8	6.5	4.8	6.5	7.0	9.2	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	4.9	4.9
Minerals and metals	4.3	6.3	6.6	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.1	8.2	7.7	6.7	7.2	5.0	10.9
Logs, lumber and timber	6.9	8.1	7.5	11.6	13.4	14.9	14.0	18.7	13.0	13.9	10.5	16.3	14.7
SARAWAK *(Malayan dollar)*													
Pepper	2.64	2.05	1.44	1.26	1.51	1.43	1.17	1.17	1.67	1.73	1.57	...	...
Rubber	6.64	5.86	6.20	5.11	8.04	10.24	10.81	13.97	10.18	5.86	5.28	...	...
Timber, sawn and logs	1.83	1.59	1.63	1.63	2.59	3.63	3.63	3.70	3.38	3.83	3.34	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	26.74	28.85	30.51	27.83	28.26	24.00	25.52	23.32	22.19	24.97	20.27	...	...
SINGAPORE *(Malayan dollar)*[d]													
Rubber	115.9	102.0	95.5	85.8	125.3	116.4	130.4	131.0	109.8	94.5	...	...	...
Mineral fuels	31.2	36.2	36.9	30.2	28.6	27.6	26.3	26.0	25.8	32.5	...	...	...
Vegetable oils	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	...	...	...
Tin metal	16.9	11.6	11.1	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	...	...	...
THAILAND *(baht)*[e]													
Rice	261.1	238.4	301.9	248.0	215.9	215.1	219.5	221.7	235.7	183.6	371.5	278.0	...
Natural rubber	150.2	127.2	117.2	110.6	194.7	215.0	267.8	206.1	195.4	190.5	187.1	142.3	...
Teak	22.0	25.5	21.8	19.9	20.4	29.7	28.7	35.3	31.0	24.0	18.9	21.6	...
Tin ore and concentrates	36.7	42.3	44.3	21.2	36.2	44.9	47.4	39.9	47.3	44.4	43.5	37.0	...
VIET-NAM *(piastre)*[f]													
Rice and products	26.2	1.1	59.3	40.6	69.2	80.2	76.3	114.3	96.3	33.9	98.4	...	...
Natural rubber	122.7	107.0	140.8	103.5	136.8	140.0	108.5	126.1	194.1	131.2	132.9	...	...

GENERAL NOTE: See table 6.

a. Including trade with Singapore.

b. Figures for 1955 to 1956, reclassified by ECAFE Secretariat, may not conform exactly to the new classification from 1957.

c. Figures including government account, except 1955 figures relating to private account only.

d. Excluding trade with the Federation of Malaya.

e. Baht value is obtained by converting foreign currencies at free market buying rate.

f. See footnote h table 6.

12. QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
RICE													
Burma	141.5	162.1	155.7	127.7	150.4	152.2	209.9	209.4	130.6	58.9	*110.3*	*203.1*	*224.2*
Cambodia	8.4	5.8	19.2	21.2	20.2	30.7	30.3	23.4	42.6	26.4	28.2	46.1	...
China (Taiwan)	14.2	9.1	10.1	14.9	13.3	2.9	0.8	9.2	—	1.7	11.7	...	...
Thailand	102.6	105.1	130.8	88.8	91.5	100.7	100.7	106.9	111.0	84.0	*164.6*	*134.2*	*134.8*
Viet-Nam[a]	6.8	‖ 0.4	15.7	9.8	20.8	28.9	24.2	41.3	36.8	13.1	29.7	...	...
SUGAR													
China (Taiwan)	48.8	50.0	62.4	68.1	61.2	71.9	91.1	86.4	35.4	74.6	62.2	...	...
India	...	...	16.4	7.0	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	6.7	18.1	26.8	10.3
Indonesia	14.7	14.1	12.2	7.4	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.5	6.7	0.3	—	—	—
Philippines	77.2	74.4	59.1	80.8	77.8	86.7	84.1	128.4	50.6	83.7	104.9	163.7	123.6
TEA													
Ceylon	13.6	13.2	13.3	14.3	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.7	14.1	15.5	12.7	18.0
China (Taiwan)	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	...	...
India	13.6	19.5	16.5	18.9	17.7	16.1	13.0	7.0	17.7	26.7	14.8	5.3	7.0
Indonesia	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.4
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Pakistan	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.1	—	—	...
HIDES & SKINS													
India (*tons*)	1,174	1,048	1,083	1,003	1,087	1,017	1,079	918	823	1,248	1,092	773	966
Pakistan[b] (*thousand pieces*)	749	878	856	887	979	*577*	939	1,226	*111*	*39*	678	1,082	...
COPRA[c] & COCONUT OIL													
Ceylon	11.8	10.3	6.4	5.2	8.2	6.3	4.3	5.2	7.7	7.1	10.3	7.3	14.5
Federation of Malaya[d,e] (coconut oil)	4.8	6.0	4.7	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.2	4.9	2.5
Indonesia (copra)	12.5	13.8	15.4	6.2	7.0	9.0	9.8	5.7	6.4	14.3	*3.9*	*17.0*	*13.4*
N. Borneo	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.3	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.0	...	...
Philippines	48.4	59.8	57.6	50.0	41.1	47.9	40.0	43.4	61.1	40.9	20.3	31.0	38.8
Singapore (coconut oil)[d]	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.7
PALM OIL													
Federation of Malaya[d,e]	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.8	5.1	2.6	6.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	2.6
Indonesia	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.0	8.6	9.1	7.0	8.6	10.6	10.1	*7.3*	*7.4*	*10.7*
Singapore[d]	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.6
GROUND NUTS[c] & OIL													
India	14.8	2.8	0.4	0.6	4.7	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.8
NATURAL RUBBER													
Brunei	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
Burma	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*
Cambodia	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.4
Ceylon	8.2	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.9	13.3	6.9	5.8	9.6	3.0	5.7	8.6
Federation of Malaya[d,e]	37.9	36.6	38.9	39.0	43.3	41.1	41.8	37.3	39.5	45.7	45.7	33.0	38.2
Indonesia	61.1	56.6	56.4	50.5	60.0	48.9	48.4	50.4	43.6	53.0	47.0	71.5	...
N. Borneo	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
Sarawak	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.3	4.4	3.0	3.1	4.8	3.7
Singapore[d,f]	15.6	15.7	16.1	17.2	19.3	14.2	11.2	16.6	15.6	13.2	17.0	22.4	11.6
Thailand	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	14.4	14.2	16.1	12.3	12.3	15.2	16.5	12.2	12.8
Viet-Nam, Republic of	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	4.3	7.7	6.4	7.3	2.8	5.7
COTTON, RAW													
India	7.9	5.9	3.4	6.1	4.9	2.8	3.5	3.0	1.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	18.9
Iran[g]	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	14.0	10.9	9.6	8.1	4.5	7.4	8.5	12.5	6.4	2.0	5.7	3.5	...
COTTON YARN (*tons*)													
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore[e]	9	44	11	43	158	226	211	295	186	215	...	...	...
Hong Kong	1,228	1,183	1,262	1,166	1,118	1,265	1,029	1,293	1,332	1,404	1,102	919	1,655
Japan	991	1,032	1,217	936	917	3,262	2,296	2,886	2,730	5,074	1,749	901	2,837
COTTON PIECE GOODS (*million sq. metres*)													
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore[e]	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	...	...	...
Hong Kong	11.5	9.8	13.7	15.4	16.4	21.8	14.9	19.2	22.8	22.9	21.7	22.8	21.2
India (*million metres*)	56.9	56.7	67.1	47.4	64.6	55.1	59.3	52.8	52.8	55.4	54.8	52.2	40.6
Japan	79.3	87.9	102.3	86.8	88.0	99.2	84.2	83.4	100.3	129.1	92.2	93.1	92.6
JUTE													
Pakistan (raw)	81.8	71.5	65.4	75.5	67.4	63.0	79.8	60.6	41.4	70.3	50.7	22.1	...
India (bag and cloth)	79.6	67.9	‖ 65.9	‖ 67.2	73.2	68.6	57.3	71.2	76.7	69.4	55.4	68.7	94.3
HEMP, RAW													
Philippines	9.3	10.2	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	10.2	7.4	7.6	8.6	7.0	7.1	7.2
TIN CONCENTRATES (*tons*)													
Burma	63	76	83	*113*	*117*	*118*	*118*	*88*	*135*	*131*	*70*	*99*	
Federation of Malaya[h]	5,205	5,281	5,058[r]	2,790	3,118	4,866	4,487	4,922	4,805	5,249	4,481	4,503	...
Indonesia	2,689	2,638	2,318	1,553	1,560	2,106	2,267	2,002	2,325	1,828	1,552	...	5,053
Thailand	935	1,052	1,130	548	854	1,072	1,128	1,006	1,103	1,049	1,030	877	...
TIN METAL (*tons*)													1,172
Federation of Malaya[d,e]	3,204	4,399	4,252	3,212	3,727	6,396	5,645	5,264	7,275	7,382	5,673	6,870	6,513
Singapore[d]	2,821	1,806	1,763	667	49	65	59	34	98	107	540	697	510
PETROLEUM & PRODUCTS													
Brunei (crude oil only)	433	469	455	421	448	381	403	381	372	370	...	...	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore[e]	268	239	206	172	183	195	178	190	180	233	...	...	...
Indonesia	808	877	1,301	1,122	881	1,161	1,246	1,099	776	1,178	*309*	*1,821*	*590*

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a. Beginning June 1955, Republic of Viet-Nam only.
b. From June 1960, data have been shown partly in pieces and partly in hundredweight; the latter converted into tons are 709 for 3rd and 754 for 4th quarters. Beginning 1961, unit changed to tons.
c. In terms of oil equivalent.
d. Net exports.
e. Excluding trade between Singapore and Federation of Malaya.
f. Excluding Federation of Malaya rubber transhipped at Singapore.
g. Annual data: 12 months ending 21 July of year stated.
h. Deliveries from mines in the Federation of Malaya to smelters in Singapore, Penang and Butterworth.

13. INDEX NUMBERS OF QUANTUM, UNIT VALUE AND TERMS OF TRADE

1953 = 100[a]

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
A. Quantum														
BURMA														
Imports	122	104	88	132	82	117	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	132	146	165	153	118	153	159	213	205	137	80	...	...	...
CEYLON														
Imports: General	99	97	106	112	113	125	118	118	107	142	110	104	91	...
Exports: General	103	109	104	99	107	105	110	113	104	116	103	112	86	...
Imports (*Central Bank Index*)[r]	92	104	116	124	125	145	141	145	135	165	126	118	86	...
Consumer goods[r]	91	99	112	111	123	138	137	139	128	171	118	101	81	...
Intermediate goods[r]	105	110	106	152	116	141	141	163	128	139	117	138	98	...
Investments goods[r]	85	124	154	151	149	196	175	152	183	174	186	189	99	...
Exports (*Central Bank Index*)[r]	103	109	102	100	106	104	110	119	104	111	106	113	86	...
CHINA (Taiwan)														
Imports (*ordinary and ICA*)	105	98	94	102	133	125	139	106	162	138	149	...	...	...
Exports	69	86	83	97	118	111	109	121	130	72	113	...	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE														
Imports	107	128	140	139	139	139	146	145	138	140	159	148	...	...
Exports	110	118	127	130	130	130	131	128	124	134	138	134	...	...
INDIA														
Imports	118‡	125‡	‖147	168	151	159	161	148	176	166	154	...	...	...
Exports	105‡	115‡	‖110	119	108	119	109	106	101	106	124	...	...	...
JAPAN														
Imports: General	104	109	138	172	142	179	225	218	218	230	234	266	270	312
Exports: General	133	174	208	232	240	285	324	286	308	332	373	310	339	325
PHILIPPINES														
Imports[b]	111	125	115	137	121	109	121	109	120	135	118	111	122	127
Exports	111	121	135	127	140	139	149	135	177	142	143	121	172	160
THAILAND														
Imports	103	110	113	121	118	128	140	147	136	137	136	138	137	...
Exports	96	113	119	131	103	121	134	139	123	121	153	174	136	...
VIET-NAM[c]														
Imports	113	‖90	77	95	82	85	87	86	84	80	99	...	...	...
Exports	113	‖132	85	155	122	164	187	146	201	262	171	...	...	...
B. Unit Value														
BURMA														
Imports	93	89	82	91	98	85	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	77	62	62	60	62	57	56	55	62	54	54	...	...	...
CEYLON														
Imports: General	88	89	99	92	83	91	91	88	94	87	88	88	85	...
Exports: General	112	117	109	104	102	107	106	111	110	103	105	99	100	...
Imports (*Central Bank Index*)[r]	91	86	90	97	87	89	89	90	92	91	90	90	89	...
Consumer goods[r]	92	87	87	91	83	84	84	87	87	87	86	88	87	...
Intermediate goods[r]	94	98	97	108	99	94	93	96	97	97	92	86	90	...
Investments goods[r]	95	95	94	101	98	109	118	110	116	114	111	112	105	...
Exports (*Central Bank Index*)[r]	111	116	108	104	102	106	106	111	109	102	105	99	99	...
CHINA (Taiwan)														
Imports (*ordinary and ICA*)	108	111	106	110	106	99	100	106	97	106	94	...	...	...
Exports	105	110	105	116	100	90	85	82	88	86	87	...	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE														
Imports	90	92	91	96	91	93	99	102	103	99	93	92	..	...
Exports	94	120	110	105	95	115	126	135	135	124	110	102	...	...
INDIA														
Imports	97‡	95‡	‖99	107	100	98	98	98	99	97	97	...	...	...
Exports	107‡	98‡	‖102	102	101	99	111	108	109	112	112	...	...	...
INDONESIA														
Imports	91	91	89	88	96	83	...	94	99	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	96	110	103	99	89	88	...	101	105	...	...	...	...	...
JAPAN														
Imports	96	94	97	103	89	83	83	86	85	82	80	81	81	82
Exports	96	91	94	97	94	95	98	97	98	99	98	96	96	95
KOREA,[d] Republic of (1957 = 100)														
Imports	...	...	...	100	92	86	84	85	85	83	82	82	83	83
Exports	...	...	...	100	82	90	104	104	103	105	106	108	107	108
PAKISTAN[e]														
Imports	98	105	112	124	134	129	134	132	135	136	134	...	...	..
Exports	107	104	98	105	97	90	110	90	100	114	136	174	185	...
PHILIPPINES														
Imports[b]	96	96	97	100	102	104	107	105	106	106	109	109	110	108
Exports	89	81	83	84	87	94	93	99	95	90	88	87	86	87
THAILAND														
Imports	105	106	106	109	105	104	106	105	105	107	107	107	111	.
Exports	111	109	100	99	102	108	111	112	112	114	108	108	110	...
VIET-NAM[c]														
Imports	101	95	90	99	93	86	89	89	91	90	86	...	...	...
Exports	94	99	92	97	85	85	81	87	82	80	77	...	...	...

EXTERNAL TRADE

13. INDEX NUMBERS OF QUANTUM, UNIT VALUE AND TERMS OF TRADE *(Cont'd)*

1953=100[a]

C. *Terms of trade*

Percentage of unit value index of exports to unit value index of imports

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BURMA	83	70	76	66	63	67	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
CEYLON	127	132	110	109	123	118	119	126	117	119	119	117	118	...
Ceylon (*Central Bank index*)	122	135	121	107	118	120	120	122	120	113	118	110	112	...
CHINA (Taiwan)	97	99	99	105	94	90	85	77	91	81	93	...	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE	‖104	130	121	109	104	124	127	133	132	126	118	110	...	...
INDIA	110‡	103‡	‖103	95	101	101	113	111	111	115	116	...	...	...
INDONESIA	106	120	116	112	93	106	...	108	106	...	...	...	...	...
JAPAN	100	96	97	94	106	114	119	113	115	122	123	118	119	116
KOREA, Republic of	...	...	...	100	90	105	125	122	121	126	130	132	129	131
PAKISTAN	109	99	88	85	72	70	82	68	74	84	101	...	...	...
PHILIPPINES	93	85	85	84	85	90	87	94	90	84	81	79	79	81
THAILAND	106	103	95	91	97	104	105	106	107	107	101	101	99	...
VIET-NAM	93	‖104	102	98	91	99	92	97	91	89	90	...	...	...

a. Original base: *Burma*, 1952; *China: Taiwan*, 1952; *Ceylon*, 1948, 1958 for Central Bank index; *Federation of Malaya and Singapore*, 1952; *India*, Apr 1952/Mar 1953 prior to 1960, 1958 since 1960; *Indonesia*, 1950; *Japan*, 1950; *Republic of Korea*, 1957; *Pakistan*, Apr 1948/Mar 1949; *Philippines*, 1955; *Thailand*, 1953; *Viet-Nam*, 1949.

b. Based on f.o.b. import prices.

c. See footnote h to table 17.

d. Index in terms of U.S. dollars.

e. Imports excluding land trade. Index in terms of U.S. dollars.

14. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

BURMA *(million kyats)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—536	— 52	— 48	—177
Exports,[a] f.o.b.	1,154	934	1,118	1,113
Imports,[a] mainly c.i.f.	—1,555	—834	—994	—1,169
Transportation and insurance	— 4	2	— 3	— 21
Government, n.i.e.	—108	—121	—139	— 70
Other	— 22	— 33	— 29	— 30
Private donations	— 25	— 16	— 13	— 13
Private capital	3	6	17	2
Official donations	181	133	97	108
Official and bank capital	400	— 83	— 37	— 9
Long-term capital:				
Drawings on loans	114	84	61	82
Other	— 3	— 3	— 14	— 87
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	—	— 14	— 19	— 37
Other liabilities	95	— 8	88	— 63
Union Bank assets	153	— 99	— 77	— 2
Commercial bank assets	53	— 22	12	— 3
Government assets	— 20	— 16	— 36	68
State Agricultural Marketing Board's accounts receivable	8	— 5	— 52	31
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—
Net errors and omissions	— 23	12	— 17	89

CHINA: Taiwan *(million U.S. dollars)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	— 96.3	—124.9	—123.0	—131.6
Exports, f.o.b.	148.3	155.8	156.9	164.0
Imports, mainly c.i.f.	—244.7	—273.5	—264.0	—286.5
Government, n.i.e.	— 1.2	— 4.7	— 9.7	— 2.9
Other	1.3	— 2.5	— 6.2	— 6.2
Private donations	0.1	14.4	9.8	5.5
Private capital	9.1	35.9	24.4	39.5
Official donations	58.3	85.3	67.9	84.8
Official and bank capital	29.7	— 16.9	20.4	1.1
Long-term capital:				
Official loans received	38.3	4.5	3.2	10.2
Other	— 3.5	— 6.1	4.7	40.0
Short-term capital:				
Liabilities	22.2	— 1.5	15.3	— 49.2
Foreign assets	— 26.4	— 12.5	— 4.8	0.1
Monetary gold	— 0.9	— 1.3	2.0	—
Net errors and omissions	0.9	6.2	0.5	0.7

CEYLON *(million rupees)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—156	—130	—194	—227
Exports,[a] f.o.b.	1,669	1,624	1,773	1,871[b]
Imports,[a] c.i.f	—1,764	—1,713	—1,956	—1,965[b]
Transportation and insurance	44	76	73	— 29[b]
Investment income	— 53	— 41	— 37	— 39
Other	— 52	— 76	— 47	— 65
Private donations	— 66	— 78	— 56	— 31
Private capital	— 38	— 4	2	— 3
Official donations	27	55	44	48
Official and bank capital	233	173	204	195
Long-term capital:				
Portfolio securities	— 45	23	48	74
Net loan repayment by U.K.	22	—	10	10
IBRD loans	23	14	4	6
Other	— 9	2	38	15
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	— 10	—	— 36	—
Other liabilities	3	22	24	— 16
Foreign assets:				
Government & Central Bank	194	116	103	116
Commercial banks	55	— 4	13	— 10
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—
Net errors and omissions	—	— 16	—	18

INDIA *(million rupees)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—4,906	—4,444	—2,527	—3,935
Exports,[a] f.o.b.	6,966	5,643	6,279	6,273
Imports,[a] c.i.f	—12,499	—10,568	—9,377	—10,577
Transportation and insurance	330	319	284	369
Investment income	— 70	—152	—265	
Government, n.i.e.	142	189	403	
Other	225	125	149	
Private donations	595	487	490	305
Private capital	— 19	—225	—108	— 35
Official donations	233	267	317	410
Official and bank capital	4,226	4,130	2,149	3,360
Long-term capital:				
US loans	99	249	502	2,946[c]
IBRD loans	497	732	451	
Other	—709	1,222	1,066	
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	953	21	—215	—329
Other liabilities	1,079	711	768	70[c]
Other foreign assets[d]	2,307	1,195	—423	673
Net errors and omissions	—129	—215	—321	—105

14. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS *(Cont'd)*

INDONESIA *(million U.S. dollars)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	— 85	— 65	25	*— 8*
Exports,[a] f.o.b.	848	647	817	*895*
Imports,[a] c.i.f	—725	—541	—582[e]	*—695[e]*
Transportation and insurance	— 18	— 17	— 57	*— 48*
Investment income	— 85	— 68	— 78	*— 69*
Other	—105	— 86	— 75	*— 91*
Private donations	—	—	—	—
Private capital	3	5	1	*15*
Official donations	12	189[f]	17	*14*
Official and bank capital	67	—120	— 20	*— 11*
Long-term capital:				
Loans received	— 3	58	121	*40*
Other	— 5	— 72[f]	— 7	—
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	—	—	— 23	*— 19*
Bank Indonesia liabilities	— 2	—144[f]	— 5	*— 11*
Other liabilities	46	8	8	*29*
Bank Indonesia foreign exchange	24	5	— 87	*— 13*
Commercial bank assets	1	24	— 32	*— 13*
Monetary gold	6	1	5	*— 24*
Net errors and omissions	3	— 9	— 23	*— 10*

JAPAN *(thousand million yen)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—212.5	165.4	138.3	*61.1*
Exports, f.o.b.[g]	1,027.4	1,033.5	1,228.8	*1,448.7*
Imports, f.o.b.	—1,172.3	900.5	—1,098.8	*—1,347.4*
Transportation and insurance	—186.7	— 63.3	— 69.8	*—103.2*
Government, n.i.e.[g]	167.7	145.0	132.3	*142.3*
Other	— 48.6	— 49.3	— 54.2	*— 79.3*
Private donations	12.8	14.2	17.1	*19.1*
Private capital	23.3	13.0	— 29.6	*— 35.5*
Official donations	— 23.5	84.4	— 25.3	*— 24.8*
Reparations	— 27.3	23.1	— 25.2	*— 24.7*
Other	3.8	61.3[h]	— 0.1	*— 0.1*
Official and bank capital	198.2	—133.9	121.1	*27.4*
Long-term capital	11.6	20.2	20.7	*4.2*
Short-term capital: Net IMF position	45.0	— 45.0	— 22.5	—
Payments agreements	— 13.2	59.4	2.7	*5.2*
Other foreign liabilities of monetary authorities	— 2.7	— 18.0	— 17.0	*— 5.5*
Other banks' foreign liabilities	— 14.4	10.9	77.8	*215.2*
Other foreign assets of monetary authorities	157.6	—112.4	— 96.4	*—173.9*
Other banks' foreign assets	14.5	— 16.3	— 43.1	*— 72.4*
Monetary gold	— 0.2	— 10.9	— 43.3	*— 0.2*
Net errors and omissions	1.7	25.7	20.6	*7.5*

KOREA, Republic of *(million U.S. dollars)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—387.4	—311.4	—227.5	*—261.9*
Exports,[a] f.o.b.	19.4	17.1	19.7	*32.8*
Imports,[a] f.o.b.	—390.3	—343.8	—273.4	*—305.4*
Transportation and insurance	— 49.3	— 32.8	— 27.8	*— 36.7*
Government, n.i.e.	33.8	49.9	55.8	*47.4*
Other	— 1.0	— 1.8	— 1.8	—
Private donations	29.1	26.4	17.2	*19.6*
Private capital	. . .	. . .	0.2	*2.4*
Official donations	355.8	322.6	226.7	*256.0*
Official and bank capital	1.1	— 38.1	— 16.8	*— 13.6*
Long-term capital	—	—	—	*0.9*
Short-term capital: Net IMF position	—	—	— 1.6	—
Payments agreement liabilities to Japan	0.7	— 0.8	— 1.8	*— 0.1*
Hwan liabilities	20.4	— 6.3	— 11.9	*— 9.9*
Convertible foreign exchange	— 16.9	— 30.7	— 0.7	*— 8.2*
Other foreign assets	— 3.0	— 0.1	— 0.7	*3.8*
Monetary gold	— 0.1	— 0.2	— 0.1	*— 0.1*
Net errors and omissions	1.4	0.5	0.2	*— 2.5*

PHILIPPINES *(million pesos)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	—422	—186	— 21	*—164*
Exports, f.o.b.	863	965	1,059	*1,102*
Imports, f.o.b.	—1,230	—1,134	—1,047	*—1,184*
Non-monetary gold	27	30	28	*28*
Transportation and insurance	—161	—135	— 93	*—115*
Investment income	—128	—107	—129	*—150*
Government, n.i.e.	206	184	166	*150*
Other	1	11	—	*5*
Private donations	13	35	34	*40*
Private capital	96	40	101	*58*
Official donations	109	63	99	*120*
Official and bank capital	252	41	— 75	*— 39*
Long-term capital	— 56	31	35	*48*
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	—		— 30	*— 6*
Other liabilities	86	2	— 68	*— 15*
Other foreign assets	190	16	— 14	*— 54*
Monetary gold	32	— 8	2	*— 12*
Net errors and omissions	— 48	7	—138	*— 15*

14. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS *(Cont'd)*

THAILAND *(million US dollars)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	36.3	− 78.7	− 67.6	− 29.3
Exports, f.o.b.	390.1	307.0	357.4	*406.2*
Imports, c.i.f.	−404.7	−385.5	−424.4	*−440.8*
Non-monetary gold	− 5.1	− 1.1	—	*− 2.9*
Government, n.i.e.	5.8	9.1	9.3	*11.9*
Other	− 22.4	− 8.2	− 9.9	*− 3.7*
Private donations	− 9.3	− 1.3	3.1	*2.5*
Private capital	2.6	4.7	11.0	*10.8*
Official donations	35.0	25.3	39.9	*32.1*
Official and bank capital	13.0	28.4	4.8	*− 37.3*
Long-term capital:				
Loans received	28.2	14.9	25.2	*30.1*
Official repayments	− 6.3	− 4.4	− 13.4	*− 14.7*
Other	− 2.4	− 1.3	− 3.7	*− 1.8*
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	—	—	− 8.1	—
Liabilities	1.8	3.2	9.2	*5.6*
Foreign assets	− 8.3	16.0	− 12.5	*− 56.5*
Monetary gold	—	—	8.1	. . .
Net errors and omissions	− 5.0	21.6	8.8	*21.2*

VIET-NAM, Republic of *(million piastres)*

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Goods and services	−6,422	−5,131	−5,931	*−5,432*
Exports, f.o.b.	3,119	2,009	2,165	*3,108*
Imports, c.i.f.	−8,570	−6,379	−7,610	*−8,267*
Services	− 971	− 814	− 486	*− 273*
Private donations	725	405	481	*262*
Private capital	109	− 20	21	*102*
Official donations	5,324	5,648	5,920	*6,492*
ICA direct grants	4,259	4,356	5,781	*6,492*
US indirect grants	927	992	94	
Other	138	300	45	
Official and bank capital	199	−651	−495	*−1,296*
Long-term capital:				
ICA loans	119	667	89	—
Other long-term assets	—	—	− 2	*− 4*
Short-term capital:				
Net IMF position	—	—	− 18	*− 18*
Piastre liabilities to US Government	552	−143	283	*81*
Commercial banks	−275	− 26	− 20	*221*
National bank foreign assets	−196	−991	−836	*−1,575*
Monetary gold	− 1	−158	9	*− 1*
Net errors and omissions	65	−198	4	*−128*

GENERAL NOTES: (1) No sign indicates credit, minus sign indicates debit. For foreign balances or foreign assets under short-term official and bank capital, no sign indicates decrease, minus sign indicates increase. (2) Statistics on goods and services, merchandise imports and exports are on a net basis.

a. Figures based on exchange control record.

b. Partly f.o.b. and partly c.i.f.

c. Short-term liabilities other than those of commercial banks are included in long-term capital.

d. Including Reserve Bank's holdings of long-term securities.

e. F.o.b.

f. The cancellation of trade debts owed to Japan (177 million US dollars) is included as a credit in official donations; that part of the debt that was consolidated in 1952 (60 million US dollars) is entered as a decrease in long-term liabilities and the remainder as a decrease in short-term liabilities.

g. Goods purchased by UN forces under the special procurement programme are included in "government, n.i.e."

h. Including waiver of trade claims on Indonesia (63.7 thousand million yen).

15. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS

1953 = 100[a]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	102	110	122	122	136	189	167	190	199	201			. . .
Prices paid by farmers (P)	101	111	118	120	132	179	159	182	190	185			. . .
Cultivation cost	106	113	120	125	136	179	166	179	192	179		. . .	. . .
Domestic expenditure	100	109	117	117	130	179	156	183	189	187	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	100	99	103	102	103	106	105	103	105	109	. . .	. . .	. . .
INDIA (Punjab)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	78	97	104	107	115	. . .	114	106	107	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Prices paid by farmers (P)	86	96	104	108	117	. . .	119	113	117	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cultivation cost	79	91	95	105	116	. . .	117	110	110	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Domestic expenditure	91	99	110	111	118	. . .	121	116	113	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	90	101	100	99	98	. . .	96	94	96	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
INDIA (West Bengal, *1954=100*)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	102	118	135	143	141	. . .	145	150	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Prices paid by farmers (P)	98	106	113	119	120	. . .	122	124	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cultivation cost	98	103	105	111	116	. . .	113	116	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Domestic expenditure	97	108	118	124	122	. . .	127	128	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	105	111	119	120	117	. . .	119	122	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
JAPAN[b] *(Apr 1953-Mar 1954=100)*													
Prices received by farmers (R)	95‡	98	99	97	97	96	93	95	98	97	99	. . .	. . .
Prices paid by farmers (P)	101‡	102	105	103	103	105	105	105	106	107	108	. . .	. . .
Cultivation cost	98‡	98	102	100	97	100	98	99	100	101	103	. . .	. . .
Domestic expenditure	103‡	103	106	105	107	109	108	108	109	110	111	. . .	. . .
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	94‡	97	94	94	94	91	89	91	93	91	91	. . .	. . .

a. Original base: *China (Taiwan)* 1952; *India, Punjab,* Sep 1938/Aug 1939; *West Bengal,* 1939; *Japan,* Apr 1951/Mar 1952.

b. Index numbers of commodity prices in 473 towns or villages.

16. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

1953 = 100[a]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BURMA													
All agricultural produce	96	99	114	112	103	113	106	110	118	120	117	118	...
Cereals	107	103	103	102	110	114	107	111	122	115	115	119	...
Non-food agricultural produce	107	103	124	137	121	115	121	118	110	110	122	127	...
CHINA (Taipei)													
General index	117	132	141	143	158	180	172	179	182	187	185	183	184
Food	114	123	135	142	165	199	186	195	203	212	208	203	204
Apparel	110	106	105	107	118	120	121	121	119	118	118	117	116
Metals and electrical materials[b]	158	190	197	189	186	199	190	206	202	198	197	193	194
Building materials	115	153	163	148	166	185	198	212	170	163	174	154	150
Manufactured products	120	143	162	158	167	180	178	184	180	180	179	174	...
Industrial materials	116	138	163	163	191	197	198	201	196	193	191	188	...
INDIA													
General index	88	99	104	107	110	118	114	117	120	121	122	121	120
Food articles	80	93	100	105	111	113	110	112	116	112	109	110	110
Industrial raw materials	91	105	110	107	112	129	122	129	128	138	147	142	142
Manufactured articles	101	106	109	110	111	122	118	121	124	127	130	129	128
Intermediate products	99	112	110	111	113	129	123	127	132	134	137	138	139
Finished products	101	106	109	110	111	121	117	120	122	126	130	127	126
INDONESIA (Djakarta) (imported goods)													
All articles	145	135	160	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	144	146	178	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textile goods	169	118	137	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals	151	137	141	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	115	135	169	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRAN (Teheran)													
General index	115	123	123	119	123	135	129	134	138	140	...	...	...
Domestic products	117	124	131	133	146	155	153	156	156	154	...	...	...
Imported products	105	96	88	82	85	93	92	93	92	96	...	...	...
Exported products[c]	116	136	134	125	121	138	123	135	144	151	...	...	...
JAPAN													
General index	98	102	105	98	99	101	101	100	101	102	103	104	105
Edible farm products	112	109	112	117	116	117	117	120	119	115	118	119	119
Textiles	87	88	82	75	77	77	78	76	76	77	78	78	79
Chemicals	90	94	95	88	85	87	86	87	86	86	86	87	87
Metal and machinery	97	116	119	103	105	104	106	105	104	103	102	104	104
Building materials	96	104	115	107	110	115	112	111	113	122	128	135	134
Producer goods	95	103	107	98	98	99	99	99	99	101	102	105	105
Consumer goods	101	100	102	99	100	103	103	103	104	103	104	104	104
KOREA, Republic of *(1955=100)*													
General index	100	132	153	143	147	163	156	163	169	164	187	193	198
Foods	100	141	168	145	138	159	142	161	174	159	186	194	202
Metal products and machinery	100	130	162	159	176	194	192	200	193	191	199	202	200
Building materials	100	121	135	144	165	193	188	196	195	192	203	205	204
Fibre and fibre products	100	122	127	126	128	137	138	131	136	144	159	163	163
Producer goods	100	138	156	156	174	193	192	194	193	193	220	228	233
Consumer goods	100	129	152	138	136	151	141	151	160	152	173	179	184
PHILIPPINES (Manila)													
General index	92	95	99	103	104	108	107	106	109	112	113	113	113
Food	95	96	102	105	98	104	99	101	103	114	113	112	111
Crude materials	84	90	92	99	117	116	122	115	113	113	115	114	114
Chemicals	88	88	93	96	100	97	100	99	95	95	98	101	102
Manufactured goods	92	100	103	104	110	113	115	112	113	112	114	107	117
Domestic products	92	94	98	101	101	105	104	103	106	109	110	109	110
Exported products	81	84	88	98	111	108	113	106	105	106	110	111	113
Imported products	92	100	106	110	120	127	125	126	126	128	132	132	132
THAILAND (Bangkok)													
General index	114	117	118	123	115	114	115	109	114	115	117	117	119
Agricultural produce[d]	136	130	130	143	134	132	133	128	133	132	128	123	131
Foodstuffs[d]	108	116	115	122	111	106	110	99	107	109	114	115	116
Clothes	102	101	101	101	101	101	100	101	102	102	102	102	102
Metal	126	139	141	108	116	121	123	123	122	118	114	119	119
Construction materials	104	103	105	103	103	103	104	104	103	102	102	102	102
VIET-NAM (Saigon-Cholon)													
General index	117	122	123	124	113	125	113	121	129	136	135	138	140
Rice and paddy	99	113	106	119	76	99	77	87	109	124	124	131	134
Raw materials	145	131	139	126	138	156	159	169	154	143	137	140	141
Semi-finished products	123	131	138	129	126	126	123	121	126	133	130	131	132
Manufactured products	124	121	111	117	111	124	118	121	123	134	135	132	133
Local products	116	123	121	123	106	119	106	116	125	131	130	135	137
Imported products	121	124	130	131	129	137	131	132	139	148	148	144	147

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a. Original base: *Burma*, 1938-40; *China Taiwan*, Jan-June 1937 prior to 1959. 1956 since 1959 except indexes of manufactured products and industrial materials for which the base is 1951; *India*, Apr 1952/Mar 1953; *Indonesia*, 1938; *Japan*, 1952; *Republic of Korea*, and *Philippines*, 1955; *Thailand*, Apr 1938/Mar 1939; *Viet-Nam*, 1949.

b. Beginning 1959, metals and manufactures thereof.

c. Excluding petroleum.

d. Agricultural produce including paddy, rice meal, copra, rubber, etc.; foodstuffs including milled rice, pork, bananas, etc.

17. PRICE QUOTATIONS OF MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES

	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
RICE														
Burma	*£ per L. ton*	41.1	35.6	34.2	37.0	32.9	32.3	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Cambodia	*Ri per 100 kg.*	379	...	335	382	356	...	360	345	416	...	...	...	...
China: Taiwan	*NT$ per m.ton*	2,634	3,776	3,644	3,643	5,309	5,244	5,312	5,239	—	5,239	5,764	..	...
Thailand	*£ per L. ton*	50.5	48.9	49.8	53.1	47.7	44.8	43.8	41.9	47.5	46.2	46.2	48.2	49.9
SUGAR														
China (Taiwan)	*US$ per ton*	104.6	104.3	139.3	98.4	84.4	86.9	81.3	83.4	91.9	91.2	...	...	...
India	*Rs.per maund*	28.1	27.9	30.8	32.5	36.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	306	302	350	418	440	465	440	440	440	540	590	...	...
Philippines	*Peso per picul*	13.8	14.0	14.8	15.3	14.9	16.7	14.5	15.9	17.5	18.6	20.0	21.1	21.9
TEA														
Ceylon	*Rs. per lb.*	2.20	2.19	1.87	1.72	1.95	2.02	2.05	1.82	2.05	2.17	...	...	...
China: Taiwan	*NT$ per kg.*	11.49	11.96	10.08	12.67	16.20	18.31	17.88	16.55	19.21	13.67	20.79	...	...
India	*Rs. per kg.*	6.73	5.69	5.79	5.55	5.37	5.82	5.15	5.57	6.56	5.81	5.41	—	6.47
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	1,459	1,072	1,097	*1,116*	*1,039*	*4,331*	*4,417*	*4,240*	*4,223*	*4,455*	...	...	...
PEPPER														
Cambodia	*Ri.per 63.42 kg.*	3,507	4,350	4,771	3,465	2,827	...	3,875	4,200	5,200	...	...	...	...
India	*Rs.per maund*	131.6	110.9	77.7	71.7	100.2	216.8	205.2	235.8	241.1	185.1	165.4	158.9	162.3
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	745	551	469	*457*	*492*	*3,716*	*2,674*	*3,992*	*4,438*	*3,781*	...	...	...
Sarawak	*M$ per picul*	109.6	70.2	69.5	66.9	82.6	170.0	190.4	182.4	181.8	148.6	...	...	...
Singapore	*M$ per picul*	135.6	94.7	72.8	69.8	92.7	188.0	230.2	192.8	182.5	146.4	143.3	145.9	148.6
HIDES														
Pakistan	*Rs.per 28 lbs.*[a]	31.72	29.49	29.08	29.24	‖104.36	118.62	125.56	120.00	113.33	115.58	115.83	118.33	115.00
SKINS														
India	*Rs.per 100 pcs.*	287.6	300.4	353.1	336.9	392.9	344.3	441.7	379.2	306.2	250.0	289.6	300.0	—
Pakistan	*Rs.per 100 pcs.*	211.9	254.6	287.4	252.5	301.5	352.4	380.6	429.2	330.0	269.7	218.1	208.3	222.5
GROUNDNUTS														
India	*Rs.per maund*	15.94	24.42	25.34	25.15	28.58	33.26	30.64	32.49	35.09	34.82	35.96	37.28	37.19
COPRA														
Ceylon	*Rs. per candy*	209.5	212.2	239.8	264.8	302.6	276.2	323.0	295.4	264.2	240.8	233.7	239.4	...
Federation of Malaya	*M$ per picul*	26.38	25.70	26.85	35.13	41.29	33.17	40.33	33.33	31.00	28.00	27.50	27.50	..
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	193	178	156	*179*	*237*	*759*	*777*	*807*	*763*	*691*	..	.	.
Philippines	*peso per 100kg.*	27.12	26.02	28.43	37.70	46.66	39.63	46.70	38.23	36.79	35.81	38.15	38.00	38.12
Singapore	*M$ per picul*	28.14	27.45	27.34	33.89	40.89	33.10	40.67	33.72	30.38	27.63	26.93	27.28	26.78
RUBBER, NATURAL														
Ceylon	*Rs. per lb.*	1.51	1.51	1.46	1.30	1.42	1.50	1.49	1.65	1.42	1.46	1.34	1.23	...
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	888	821	746	*641*	*804*	*3,465*	*3,731*	*3,877*	*3,446*	*2,806*	...	...	...
Singapore	*M Cents per lb.*	114.16	96.76	88.75	80.25	101.56	108.08	116.09	124.25	103.46	89.46	82.82	88.92	89.29
Thailand	*Baht per kg.*	13.59	11.25	10.87	10.33	13.92	16.23[b]	17.34	17.74	16.18	13.84	12.13	...	...
United Kingdom	*Pence per lb.*	32.9	28.1	25.9	23.4	29.4	31.4	33.6	36.0	29.9	26.2	24.4	26.0	26.1
TIMBER														
Burma	*K.per cu.ton*	921	923	889	874	861	984	924	992	973	1,038	.	.	..
Federation of Malaya	*M$per 50 cu.ft.*	156.6	158.2	144.6	143.3	127.9	155.6	152.8	155.9	161.7	150.3	139.4	135.3	..
North Borneo	*M$per 50 cu.ft.*	77.9	77.5	66.1	64.7	74.6	87.7	90.9	96.8	89.3	79.1	77.8	...	...
Philippines	*Peso per 1,000 bd.ft.*	114	112	105	102	106	121	124	124	120	114	...	..	
Thailand	*Baht per cu. m.*	3,614	4,098	4,090	3,867	3,956	4,368[b]	3,964	4,107	4,662	4,576	4,834	.	..
WOOL, RAW														
Pakistan	*Rs. per lb.*	2.15	2.70	2.77	2.06	2.33	2.50	2.46	2.51	2.67	2.36	2.50	2.55	..
COTTON, RAW														
Burma	*K. per lb.*	1.33	1.00	1.13	1.01	0.85	1.06	0.90	1.19	1.14	1.12	...	...	...
India	*Rs.per 784 lbs.*	635.8	786.7	766.7	732.0	767.6	840.7	840.0	840.0	840.0	846.4	843.6	844.9	842.8
Pakistan	*Rs. per maund*	79.6	88.8	87.0	81.9	74.2	91.1	89.9	90.0	94.2	90.4	95.3	93.4	..
JUTE, RAW														
India	*Rs. per 400 lbs.*	172	173	207	192	190	249	199	248	230	318	359	333	335
Pakistan	*Rs. per 400 lbs.*	150	187	214	188	190	288	217	272	258	405	...	...	...
United Kingdom	*£ per L. ton*	98	103	114	110	111	141	115	133	125	190	206	190	186
HEMP, RAW														
Philippines	*Peso per picul*	31.0	37.4	46.8	39.2	57.6	61.6	66.9	63.0	59.5	57.1	62.2	59.3	...
GROUND NUT OIL														
India	*Rs. per quarter*	11.92	17.82	19.11	18.79	20.50	23.50	22.08	23.23	24.23	24.47	26.60	28.25	27.67
PALM OIL														
Indonesia	*Rp.per 100kg.*	220	233	232	*212*	*217*	*831*	*861*	*809*	*828*	*823*	.	..	...
COCONUT OIL														
Ceylon	*Rs. per L. ton*	1,156	1,168	1,256	1,396	1,688	1,437	1,756	1,608	1,349	1,252	1,213	1,443	...
Philippines	*Peso per kg.*	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.68	0.68	0.68
Singapore	*M$ per picul*	44	44	46	54	65	53	64	54	48	44	44	44	42
RAYON YARN														
Japan	*Yen per lb.*	173	172	171	151	148	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
COTTON PIECE GOODS														
India	*Rs. per lb.*[c]	1.80	1.94	2.04	1.81	1.84	‖2.71	2.59	2.59	3.08	—‖	0.60	0.59	0.59
Japan	*Yen per yd.*	50	54	48	42	53	55	60	54	54	52	51	49	51
JUTE MANUFACTURES														
India (bag)	*Rs.per 100 bags*	115.6	111.2	114.6	98.6	98.1	138.9	113.2	131.0	137.3	174.1	199.2	173.0	166.0
India (hessian)	*Rs.per 100 yd.*	45.0	43.0	44.3	43.0	42.4	50.6	43.9	50.8	48.9	58.7	67.6	60.5	57.8
TIN														
Indonesia	*Rp.per m.ton*	14,986	16,078	16,011	*15,649*	*15,757*	*66,946*	*65,325*	*69,773*	*65,434*	*65,405*	...	...	...
Singapore	*M$ per picul*	365.5	387.0	373.2	369.3	396.9	393.8	389.9	388.6	401.4	394.8	397.5	424.3	435.9
Thailand	*Baht per kg.*	28.2	28.8	28.9	28.0	31.6	31.8[b]	32.1	31.7	30.9	31.9	31.2	...	...

17. PRICE QUOTATIONS OF MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES *(Cont'd)*

	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
PETROLEUM, CRUDE														
Indonesia	*Rp.per m.ton*	160	163	163	*181*	*181*	*524*	*510*	*518*	*543*	*534*	...	...	...
Iran	*US$ per barrel*	1.67	1.67	1.75	1.80	1.64	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Sarawak	*M$ per m.ton*	63	61	64	65	60	58	59	59	59	56	...	...	...
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS														
Indonesia	*Rp. per litre*	0.30	0.31	0.30	*0.32*	*0.31*	*0.97*	*0.98*	*0.98*	*0.93*	*1.01*	...	...	...

SPECIFICATIONS:

RICE: *Burma* — Average of export contract prices f.o.b. white rice, No. 1 small mills special ngasein. *Cambodia*—Wholesale prices of white rice No. 1—25% broken, at Phnom—Penh. *China: Taiwan*—Unit value of export of rice and paddy. *Thailand*—Export price f.o.b. Bangkok, white rice 5% broken.

SUGAR: *China: Taiwan* — Monthly average price of all kinds of sugar f.o.b. Taiwan ports. *India* — Wholesale prices, D. 28 Kanpur. *Indonesia* — Domestic wholesale prices of white sugar, Djakarta. *Philippines* — Wholesale prices of centrifugal sugar, Manila.

TEA: *Ceylon*—Average weekly auction prices of weighted average for three grades of black tea in Colombo. *China: Taiwan* — Unit value of export of black tea. *India*—Export price at Calcutta auctions, leaf, all types. *Indonesia* —Export prices f.o.b. for B.O.P., O.P., P.S. and B.P.

PEPPER: *Cambodia* — Wholesale prices, black ex-store. *India* — Wholesale prices, ungarbled (alleppey) Calcutta. *Indonesia* — Export prices, f.o.b. black Lampong. *Sarawak* — Unit value of exports of black pepper. *Singapore* — Average wholesale prices, black Lampong.

HIDES: *Pakistan* — Average wholesale prices of Karachi unframed arsinicated mixed 12/40 lbs. (buffalo), Karachi, since August 1959 10/40 lbs.

SKINS: *India* — Wholesale prices of raw goat skin, average quality, Calcutta. *Pakistan* — Average wholesale prices of sheep skin, Papra (dewooled all primes), Karachi.

GROUNDNUTS: *India* — Wholesale prices of ground nuts, machine shelled, Cuddalore.

COPRA: *Ceylon* — f.o.b. prices for all grades. *Federation of Malaya* — Wholesale prices, sundried. *Indonesia* — Export prices f.o.b. mixed. *Philippines* — Wholesale prices, resecada, Manila. *Singapore* — Wholesale prices, sundried.

RUBBER, NATURAL: *Ceylon*—Unit value of exports of rubber sheet. *Indonesia* —Export prices f.o.b. R.S.S. 1 and Crepe 1. *Singapore*—Buyers' midday prices, f.o.b. Singapore No. 1 RSS in bales. Annual prices are the averages of daily prices. *Thailand* — Unit value of exports of rubber smoked sheet. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly and quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only. *United Kingdom* — domestic/import price cif London, No. 1 RSS.

TIMBER: *Burma* — Unit value of teak exports. *Federation of Malaya* — Unit value of net exports of timber. *North Borneo*—Unit value of sawn logs and veneer logs, non-coniferous. *Philippines* — Unit value of exports of logs and lumber. *Thailand* — Unit value of exports of teak board. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly and quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only.

WOOL, RAW: *Pakistan* — Unit value of exports.

COTTON, RAW: *Burma* — Unit value of exports. *India* — Wholesale prices, Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay prior to August 1959; at Madhya Pradesh 25/32" for August 1959 to December 1959; at Madhya Pradesh 26/32" for subsequent period. *Pakistan* — Monthly average wholesale prices of 289 F. Punjab R.G. Karachi.

JUTE, RAW: *India* — Domestic price at Calcutta, raw lightnings. *Pakistan* — Domestic/export f.o.b. Chittagong, raw, baled, export firsts. *United Kingdom* — Domestic/import price c. and f. Dundee, Pakistan mill firsts.

HEMP, RAW: *Philippines* — Domestic/export price at Manila, Manila Hemp, Grade G.

GROUND-NUT OIL: *India* — Wholesale prices, naked, Bombay.

PALM OIL: *Indonesia* — Export prices f.o.b.

COCONUT OIL: *Ceylon* — f.o.b. prices for all grades. *Philippines* — Wholesale prices, Manila. *Singapore* — f.o.b. Singapore.

RAYON YARN: *Japan* — Export prices f.o.b. viscose, 120 denier hank, 1st grade

COTTON PIECE GOODS: *India* — Wholesale prices of grey standard shirting 35" × 38 yds. prior to 1960, dyeing grey standard shirting 35" × 38 yds. for 1960, since January 1961 — modern mills grey shirting 923 sheeting 34" × 40 yds. (on the basis of Rs.0.68 = index 163.5, which is equivalent to Rs.3.14 of the preceeding series) *Japan* — Export prices f.o.b., heavy shirting s/2003 grey 38".

JUTE MANUFACTURES: *India* — Export prices of bags, B-twills 2½ lbs. 44 × 26½" (22 × 26½" since April 1960) f.a.s. Calcutta. *India*—Domestic/export prices of hessian cloth 10½ oz. 40" Calcutta.

TIN: *Indonesia* — Unit value of exports of tin and tin ore. *Singapore* — Export prices ex-works. *Thailand* — Unit value of exports of tin ore and tin in concentrates. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly and quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE: *Indonesia* — Unit value of exports of crude petroleum. *Iran* — Export price, f.o.b. Abandan, 31-31.9° API gravity. *Sarawak* — Unit value of exports of crude petroleum.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: *Indonesia*—Unit value of exports of motor spirit.

a. Since 1959, Rs per 82 lbs.

b. Port of Bangkok only.

c. Since 1961, Rs. per yd.

18. INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING

1953 = 100[a]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
A. All items													
BURMA: Rangoon	99	106	112	108	96	108	101	111	111	109	108	108	111
CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh	121	127	127	135	141	151	148	147	153	156	...	...	...
CEYLON: Colombo	99	99	101	103	104	102	104	101	100	102	102	102	102
CHINA: Taipei	112	123	133	134	||146	172	157	170	181	182	183	185	185
FED. OF MALAYA *(all races)*[b]	89	90	95	94	91	|| 91	91	91	90	91	91	90	...
HONG KONG	95	97	98	96	104	100	102	100	99	98	100	101	100
INDIA[c] *(interim index)*	91	99	105	109	114	117	115	116	119	118	116	116	116
INDONESIA: Djakarta[d]	...	...	...	...	||100	...	119	136	145	...	...	...	...
IRAN	122	130	139	138	152	164	159	163	164	168	175	178	186
JAPAN *(urban)*	105	106	109	108	110	114	112	113	115	115	117	118	117
KOREA: Seoul	231	284	350	339	353	382	368	388	391	382	412	418	427
LAOS: Vientiane	125	141	174	187	199	203	186	189	194	243	...	...	...
PAKISTAN[c] Karachi	94	97	106	110	106	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	114
Narayanganj	85	99	104	110	109	113	111	114	114	112	113	115	121
PHILIPPINES: Manila	98	100	102	105	104	109	105	106	111	113	109	108	108
SINGAPORE	91	92	94	92	92	...	92	92	91	...	...	...	...
THAILAND: Bangkok	105	111	118	125	119	118	116	114	121	121	124	128	126
VIET-NAM: Saigon	124	139	133	130	133	131	130	128	133	135	135	137	136
B. Food													
BURMA: Rangoon	97	104	115	110	95	113	102	115	118	115	113	112	116
CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh	119	130	129	141	143	146	145	143	147	150	...	...	...
CEYLON: Colombo	99	97	99	100	99	96	99	95	92	95	94	93	93
CHINA: Taipei	108	126	137	138	||154	190	169	188	202	201	199	198	197
FED. OF MALAYA *(all races)*[d]	...	...	...	...	100	100	101	99	99	100	100	98	...
HONG KONG	90	95	95	93	106	98	102	98	95	94	99	99	98
INDIA *(interim index)*	84	96	103	108	115	115	114	114	118	116	113	113	114
INDONESIA: Djakarta[d]	141	161	177	258	||100	...	110	124	...	...	...	...	...
IRAN	114	121	126	120	135	147	143	146	148	151	162	167	178
JAPAN *(urban)*	105	105	108	106	107	111	108	110	114	112	114	114	112
KOREA: Seoul	206	282	339	310	308	353	326	363	375	348	393	402	417
LAOS: Vientiane	118	122	157	176	189	197	174	175	183	257	...	...	...
PAKISTAN: Karachi	95	100	113	117	113	122	122	121	122	122	123	123	123
Narayanganj	80	97	102	105	105	111	109	111	112	110	109	110	115
PHILIPPINES: Manila	98	101	105	111	107	114	106	109	115	122	114	112	112
SINGAPORE	88	89	91	87	86	...	87	85	84	...	...	...	...
THAILAND: Bangkok	103	108	117	126	116	116	113	111	121	120	123	130	127
VIET-NAM: Saigon	121	140	129	125	124	120	120	115	123	124	127	129	129

GENERAL NOTES: All figures refer to working class expenditures except for the following countries: *Burma*, low and middle income group of households; *China (Taiwan)*, public servants prior to 1959, beginning 1959, major city consumers' prices; *Hong Kong*, clerical and technical workers; *Indonesia*, government employees; *Japan*, urban population; *Republic of Korea*, salaried workers and wage earners; *Laos*, middle class; *Singapore*, low income clerks and labourers; *Thailand*, low salaried workers and civil servants.

a. Original base: *Burma*, 1958; *Cambodia*, 1949; *Ceylon*, 1952; *China: Taiwan*, Jan-Jun 1937 prior to 1959, 1956 since 1959; *Hong Kong*, Mar 1947; *India*, 1949; *Indonesia*, July 1938 prior to 1959, 1959 for subsequent years; *Japan*, 1955; *Republic of Korea*, 1955; *Laos*, Dec 1948; *Federation of Malaya*, Jan 1949 prior to 1960, 1959 since 1960; *Pakistan*, Apr *1948/Mar* 1949; Philippines, 1955; *Singapore*, 1939; *Thailand* Apr 1938/Mar 1939; *Republic of Viet-Nam*, 1949.

b. Excluding house rent prior to 1960.

c. Excluding house rent.

d. Beginning 1959, base 1959 = 100.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES

19. EMPLOYMENT *End of period*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
CHINA[a] (Taiwan, *thousand*)													
Mining	55	66	74	74	74	76	71	76	75	76	...	...	...
Manufacturing	258	260	261	261	263	269	266	270	272	269	...	...	...
Transport	66	68	71	73	77	77	77	77	77	77	...	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA[b] (*thousand*)													
Estate[c]	309	309	307	314	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber	278	280	277	282	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin mining	40	40	38	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government	171	171	189	187	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA (*thousand*)													
Factories under Factory act[d]	2,690	3,402	3,480	3,413	3,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton mills[d]	758	807	813	767	763	772	767	759	783	781	784	780	776
Coal mines[e]	348	352	370	364	364	380	379	375	378	389	413	395	390
Central government[f]													
Office workers	251	281	300	313	328	...	330	331	...	...	...	...	...
Manual workers	396	388	389	401	415	...	417	423	...	...	...	...	...
JAPAN[g] (*million*)													
All industries	40.9	41.7	42.8	43.1	43.7	44.7	42.1	45.7	45.8	45.3	43.0	45.4	46.4
Agriculture, forestry and hunting	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.5	15.4	14.9	13.2	16.2	15.6	14.7	12.0	15.1	16.5
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.5	9.1	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2
Commerce	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Services (non-government)	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5
PHILIPPINES													
Index of employment[h] (1953=100)													
Mining	81	81	77	72	68	68	68	68	67	68	81	...	...
Manufacturing	106	107	113	113	119	123	125	122	120	124	120	...	...
THAILAND[d] (*thousand*)													
Mining	15.6	16.6	17.4	14.9	14.1	15.1	14.3	15.0	15.3	16.0	15.9	16.2	...

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a. Staff and permanent workers.
b. August for 1955, July for 1956 to 1959.
c. Comprising rubber, oil palm, coconut, tea and pineapple.
d. Daily averages.
e. Average daily employment in all coal mines governed by the Indian Mines Act. Monthly figures are slightly short of total coverage.
f. Regular Central Government establishments excluding railways. Office workers comprise administrative, executive and clerical staff; manual workers comprise skilled, semi-skilled workers.
g. Average for the week ending on the last day of the month, except for December when the week prior to holiday seasons was chosen.
h. Comprising all full and part-time employees who were on the payroll i.e., who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Excluding proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants and unpaid workers.

20. WAGES *Base for index numbers, 1953*[a]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 I	1960 II	1960 III	1960 IV	1961 I	1961 Apr	1961 May
CEYLON													
Index of wages													
Tea and rubber estate workers[b]	106	107	108	110	110	109	110	109	107	109	109	109	109
Government workers (Colombo)[c]	104	106	109	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Index of earnings[d]													
Mining	131	174	227	243	246	271	262	270	267	285	296	...	...
Manufacturing	125	141	155	165	177	207	200	203	209	217	254	...	...
FED. OF MALAYA													
Earnings (*Malayan dollar*)													
Rubber tappers (*Monthly*)	75.4[e]	78.0[f]	81.0[f]	.	82.0[f]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA													
Wages or earnings (*rupees*)													
Cotton mills[g] (Bombay, *monthly*)	94.8	98.8	104.2	111.6	116.4	127.2	119.2	118.8	119.7	119.4	127.0	...	...
Coal mines[h] (Jahria, *weekly*)	14.2	17.4	20.5	22.0	22.8	23.6	23.1	23.7	23.6	24.3	23.5	...	...
JAPAN													
Index of earnings[i]													
Mining	108	118	137	140	144	154	131	140	167	178	136	...	...
Manufacturing	109	120	124	127	136	147	119	138	149	182	125	...	...
Daily money wages of agricultural labour, male (*yen*)	301	308	323	337	348	372	328	384	382	392	368	...	...
KOREA, Republic of													
Wages[j] (*thousand hwan*)													
Mining	...	...	26.4	27.0	32.2	35.7	34.1	34.3	36.2	38.4	37.3	38.0	38.7
Manufacturing	...	...	20.3	21.7	23.5	26.0	24.2	24.8	26.8	28.2	27.5	27.9	27.7
PHILIPPINES													
Index of wages[k] (Manila)													
Skilled	101	101	101	104	106	106	106	106	106	105	105	...	...
Unskilled	102	103	102	103	104	104	103	104	104	104	105	...	...
VIET-NAM, Republic of													
Earnings[m] (Saigon-Cholon, *piastre*)													
Skilled	86.7	89.4	99.2	102.1	102.3	...	...	102.5	...	...	...	...	...
Unskilled	47.8	56.0	63.4	70.2	70.0	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	...	...

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a. Original base: *Ceylon*, 1939; *China (Taiwan)*, June 1949; *Japan*, 1955; *Philippines*, 1955.
b. Daily rates of minimum wages (basic wages plus special allowance).
c. Monthly wage rates for unskilled male workers in government employment.
d. Daily average of wages and allowances including payment in kind.
e. At August.
f. At July.
g. Monthly minimum basic wages plus dearness allowance.
h. Average weekly earnings (basic wages plus dearness allowance and other payments) of underground miners and loaders in coal mines.
i. Averge monthly cash earnings per regular worker.
j. Total monthly average earnings of production workers based on the payroll reports collected from representative sample establishments throughout the country engaged in mining and manufacturing (excluding tobacco and salt manufacturing).
k. Daily average wage rates of all classes of workers.
m. Daily average earnings (basic wages plus allocations in kinds and annual bonus) of workers in industrial plants. Figures relate to last day of the period

21. CURRENCY AND BANKING

End of period

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BURMA (*million kyats*)													
Money supply	1,116	1,343	1,106	1,311	1,485	1,467	1,599	1,560	1,503	1,467	1,624	1,616	1,577
Currency: net active	725	830	746	853	1,021	1,004	1,156	1,089	1,010	1,004	1,155	1,155	1,120
Deposit money	391	513	360	458	464	463	443	471	493	463	469	460	459
Private time deposits (Commercial banks)	122	103	100	118	212	165	156	144	162	165	155	156	156
Government deposits	248	248	282	281	262	313	306	303	292	313	300	307	333
Union Bank of Burma	130	117	77	50	48	60	53	40	45	60	33	43	55
Commercial Bank[a]	118	131	205	231	214	253	253	263	247	253	267	264	278
Bank clearings △	246	293	317	270	289	338	329	386	347	288	293	300	371
Foreign assets	540	652	446	576	642	644	599	729	665	644	522	482	514
Union Bank of Burma	415	535	382	490	568	567	513	645	583	567	461	419	451
Commercial banks	124	117	64	86	74	77	86	84	82	77	61	63	63
Claims on private sector (commercial banks)	216	250	343	270	305	379	396	359	355	379	524	536	515
Claims on government	941	1,020	1,002	1,185	1,375	1,241	1,426	1,238	1,260	1,241	1,359	1,421	1,419
Union Bank of Burma[b]	652	662	762	710	797	729	908	723	709	729	927	998	980
Commercial banks	289	358	240	475	578	512	518	515	551	512	432	423	439
Rates of interest (*% per annum*)													
Call money rate △	1.27	0.94	1.42	1.60	1.08	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.75	2.58	2.75	2.75
Yield of long term gov't bonds[c] △	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Exchange rate (selling)	4.778	4.808	4.775	4.785	4.790	4.778	4.775	4.775	4.765	4.778	4.788	4.790	4.800
CAMBODIA (*million riels*)													
Money supply													
Currency: in circulation	999	1,058	1,355	1,472	1,799	2,017	2,100	1,985	2,103	2,017	2,299	2,281	2,274
Demand deposits in commercial banks	1,035	1,104	693	885	1,143	1,432	1,280	1,444	1,562	1,432	1,380	1,356	1,434
Private time deposits	37	15	84	76	159	274	229	254	277	274	285	231	279
Bank clearings △	446	412	481	520	570	725	684	686	738	794	820	748	847
Foreign assets	1,968	2,559	2,911	3,442	3,505	3,903	3,951	3,780	3,920	3,903	3,974	4,044	4,086
Banque Nationale du Cambodge	1,751	2,454	2,756	3,366	3,566	3,706	3,765	3,636	3,748	3,706	3,844	3,893	3,918
Commercial banks	217	105	155	76	139	197	185	144	168	197	130	151	168
Claims on private sector	329	563	812	776	1,147	1,719	1,264	1,421	1,648	1,719	1,802	1,790	1,792
Claims on government by Banque Nationale du Cambodge	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,114	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014
CEYLON (*million rupees*)													
Money supply	1,062	1,118	1,032	1,067	1,169	1,197	1,186	1,161	1,172	1,197	1,202	1,296	1,208
Currency: net active	384	401	435	530	565	595	578	594	580	595	615	692	627
Deposit money	677	717	597	537	604	602	608	567	593	602	585	604	581
Private time deposits	450	510	558	617	688	770[r]	686	724	744	770[r]	764[r]	758	751
Government deposits	116	176	128	164	100	92	102	66	87	92	98	193	95
Central Bank of Ceylon	42	67	12	28	18	12	14	12	12	12	10	17	17
Commercial banks	74	109	116	136	81	81	88	53	75	81	88	176	78
Bank clearings △	758	735	730	661	714	743	726	731	761	754	765	49	1,217
Bank debits[d] △	1,060	1,063	1,111	970	1,050	1,094	1,116	1,084	1,122	1,052	1,052	301	1,588
Foreign assets (*net*)[r]	857	878	679	606	456	268	461	383	318	268	283	381	. . .
Central Bank of Ceylon[r]	655	736	589	518	382	186	369	311	219	186	183	263	264
Commercial banks	200	143	90	88	75	83	93	72	99	83	100	118	. . .
Claims on the private sector (commercial banks)	256	344	399	436	458	488	486	493	501	488	493	510	493
Claims on government	596	672	750	906	1,182	1,451	1,170	1,229	1,328	1,451	1,441	1,453	1,455
Central Bank of Ceylon	18	11	88	261	514	760	501	584	678	760	745	760	772
Other banks	578	661	665	645	668	691	669	645	650	691	696	693	683
Rates of interest (*% per annum*)													
Call money rate △	0.50	0.50	1.08	1.25	1.42	1.88	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Treasury bill rate △	0.79	0.68	0.88	1.54	1.93	2.44	2.23	2.44	2.48	2.60	2.67	2.68	2.68
Yield of long term gov't bonds[e] △	3.13	3.04	2.99	2.91	2.76	2.90	2.65	2.61	2.87	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41
Exchange rate (selling)	4.772	4.800	4.765	4.755	4.753	4.762	4.752	4.765	4.760	4.762	4,782	4,778	4,790
CHINA: Taiwan: (*million new Taiwan dollars*)													
Money supply	2,636	3,261	3,938	5,238	5,981	6,514	5,892	5,927	6,014	6,514	6,287	6,324	6,390
Currency: net active	1,604	1,883	2,228	2,927	3,277	3,426	3,060	3,127	3,113	3,426	3,132	3,141	3,132
Deposit money	1,032	1,378	1,710	2,310	2,704	3,088	2,832	2,800	2,901	3,088	3,155	3,183	3,258
Private time deposits	1,010	1,049	1,473	2,687	3,476	4,729	3,683	3,910	4,316	4,729	5,276	5,559	5,795
Government deposits	998	1,295	1,606	1,738	1,955	2,062	2,143	2,298	2,305	2,062	2,081	1,962	2,045
Bank of Taiwan	826	1,167	1,441	1,551	1,727	1,854	1,885	2,070	2,042	1,854	1,847	1,753	1,797
Other banks	172	128	164	188	228	208	257	226	263	208	234	209	248
Counterpart funds	1,405	1,485	1,651	1,553	1,835	2,624	1,587	1,803	2,122	2,624	3,004	3,211	2,801
Bank clearings △	2,887	3,857	5,121	5,410	6,892	8,695	7,995	8,797	8,794	9,194	8,914	9,067	10,118
Foreign assets (*net*)													
Bank of Taiwan	504	528	649	1,708	1,524	2,597	1,691	1,992	2,103	2,597	2,651	2,851	2,760
Claims on private sector[f]	1,960	2,198	3,043	4,122	5,684	6,694	6,021	6,337	6,473	6,694	6,848	7,090	7,239
Bank of Taiwan	402	470	731	1,023	1,091	1,135	1,016	1,201	1,128	1,135	1,104	1,135	1,153
Other banks	1,646	1,816	2,400	3,391	4,593	5,559	5,005	5,136	5,345	5,559	5,744	5,955	6,086
Claims on government[g]	1,687	2,020	2,361	2,374	2,604	3,178	2,690	2,721	2,924	3,178	3,501	3,473	3,152
Bank of Taiwan	1,652	1,974	2,311	2,286	3,293	2,895	2,382	2,394	2,613	2,895	3,157	3,133	2,811
Other banks	35	46	50	88	311	283	308	326	311	283	344	339	341
Claims on official entities[f]	2,046	2,563	2,905	3,350	3,707	4,359	3,599	3,579	3,866	4,359	4,316	4,344	4,726
Bank of Taiwan	1,948	2,473	2,827	3,248	3,608	3,939	3,433	3,426	3,661	3,939	3,935	3,970	4,362
Commercial banks	98	90	78	102	99	420	166	153	205	420	381	374	364

21. CURRENCY AND BANKING *(Cont'd)*

End of period

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1 9 6 0				1 9 6 1		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA: Taiwan: *(million new Taiwan dollars) (Cont'd)*													
Exchange rate													
Buying:													
Sugar, Rice Exports	20.35	20.35	20.35	36.08	39.70								
Other Exports:													
Government	20.35	26.35	26.35	37.58		39.85	40.02	40.00	40.00	39.85	39.91	39.87	39.86
Private	26.35	26.35											
Non-Trade	21.95– 29.05	24.68 29.05	24.68 29.05	36.08 37.58									
Selling:													
Government Imports	24.78	24.78	24.78	36.38	36.38	39.85	36.38	36.38	40.00				
Other Imports	32.28	32.28	32.28	37.78	39.70					39.85	39.91	39.87	39.86
Non-Trade	24.78	24.78	24.78	36.38 37.78			40.02	40.00					
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE *(million Malayan dollars)*													
Money supply	1,267	1,268	1,230	1,237	1,430	1,504	1,492	1,491	1,492	1,504	1,526	1,512	1,500
Currency: net active	861	892	889	895	1,016	1,063[r]	1,034	1,042	1,058	1,063[r]	1,079	1,061	1,053
Deposit money	406	376	341	345	414	441[r]	458	449	434	441[r]	447	451	447
Time deposits	338	320	305	355	462	559	483	510	545	559	570	579	582
Bank debits[h] △	1,438	1,600	1,679	1,628	1,762	1,956	1,939	1,865	2,030	1,983	1,866	1,963	2,054
Foreign assets	1,542	1,468	1,375	1,460	1,749	1,806[r]	1,789	1,823	1,807	1,806[r]	1,736	1,705	1,698
Currency Board	965	992	1,004	1,082	1,379	1,440[r]	1,418	1,431	1,426	1,440[r]	1,441	1,430	1,416
Other banks (net)	577	476	371	378	370	284[r]	371	392	381	284[r]	295	275	282
Claims on private sector	194	252	279	295	372	474	458	455	491	474	556	576	584
Claims on government	95	98	104	113	140	179	147	158	163	179	181	198	203
Exchange rate *(par rate)*	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.07
HONG KONG *(million HK dollars)*													
Money supply													
Currency notes: in circulation	727	732	755	772	838	931	885	900	902	931	935	943	943
Bank clearings △	1,160	1,276	1,412	1,309	1,480	1,925	1,903	1,856	1,870	2,071	2,131	2,041	2,300
INDIA *(thousand million rupees)*													
Money supply	20.47	21.79	22.76	23.50	25.21	27.37	27.03	27.02	26.31	27.37	29.01	29.15	28.73
Currency: net active	13.86	14.85	15.27	16.06	17.53	18.99	18.61	18.69	18.20	18.99	20.28	20.26	20.11
Deposit money	6.61	6.93	7.49	7.43	7.67	8.38	8.39	8.33	8.11	8.38	8.74	8.90	8.62
Private time deposits	6.13	6.98	8.93	11.40	13.98	14.30	14.31	15.07	14.77	14.30	14.14	14.29	14.43
Government deposits (Reserve Bank of India)	0.70	0.73	0.72	0.79	0.90	0.85	1.09	0.87	0.86	0.85	1.12	0.76	0.95
Bank clearings △	6.52	7.03	7.41	7.96	8.99	10.11	9.85	10.06	9.74	10.80	11.12	11.56	10.56
Foreign assets (Reserve Bank of India)	7.75	6.48	4.15	3.07	3.31	2.70	3.15	2.75	2.57	2.70	2.54	2.41	2.54
Claims on private sector	7.04	8.84	10.16	10.39	11.64	13.84	13.10	13.42	13.45	13.84	15.35	15.36	15.33
Commercial banks	6.78	8.48	9.61	9.65	10.57	12.49	12.04	12.22	12.12	12.49	14.00	14.03	13.93
Cooperative banks	0.26	0.36	0.55	0.74	1.07	1.34	1.06	1.20	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.40
Claims on government[r]	13.93	16.78	21.73	26.19	28.78	29.40	29.72	30.37	29.45	29.40	30.02	30.80	30.79
Reserve Bank of India	7.13	9.82	14.13	16.35	17.35	19.03	18.74	19.09	18.31	19.03	20.11	20.82	20.92
Other banks	5.74	5.96	6.63	8.84	10.58	9.41	10.04	10.33	10.24	9.41	8.83	8.93	8.78
Treasury currency[r]	1.06	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.83	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.90	0.95	1.03	1.05	1.09
Rates of interest *(% per annum)*													
Call money rate △	2.59	3.21	3.71	2.96	2.74	3.71	3.56	3.61	3.51	4.16	5.23	5.21	4.92
Yield of long-term gov't bonds[i] △	3.72	3.92	4.13	4.17	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.09	4.06	4.05	4.04	4.07	4.09
Exchange rate (selling)	4.778	4.805	4.770	4.780	4.783	4.773	4.768	4.770	4.763	4.773	4.783	4.788	4.795
INDONESIA *(thousand million rupiah)*													
Money supply	12.23	13.39	18.91	29.37	34.89	47.84	39.06	42.64	43.34	47.84	48.60	. . .	. . .
Currency: net active	8.65	9.37	14.09	19.87	26.38	34.08	30.09	31.54	31.91	34.08	. . .	. . .	. . .
Deposit money	3.59	4.02	4.82	9.49	8.50	13.76	8.96	11.10	11.44	13.76	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private time deposits	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.18	0.33	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.33	0.42	. . .	. . .
Foreign assets (net)	2.77	1.68	1.26	2.48	14.75	18.40	18.23	18.36	17.51	18.40	15.17	. . .	. . .
Bank Indonesia	1.95	0.90	0.58	2.15	12.43	14.62	15.82	16.12	15.48	14.62	11.10	. . .	. . .
Gross foreign assets	3.50	2.90	2.55	2.48	13.50	15.17	16.97	16.69	15.75	15.17	11.90	. . .	. . .
Foreign liabilities[j]	1.55	1.99	1.97	0.33	1.07	0.55	1.15	0.57	0.27	0.55	0.80	. . .	. . .
Other banks	0.79	0.76	0.68	0.33	2.32	3.77	2.41	2.24	2.03	3.77	4.06	. . .	. . .
Claims on private sector	4.02	4.93	4.47	6.56	13.08	19.89	17.00	18.56	17.63	19.89	21.77	. . .	. . .
Bank Indonesia	0.86	0.86	0.77	1.77	2.46	1.39	2.96	3.63	2.21	1.39	1.76	. . .	. . .
Other banks	3.16	4.07	3.73	4.79	10.62	18.50	14.04	14.94	15.42	18.50	20.01	. . .	. . .
Claims on government	9.29	15.00	21.09	30.91	34.58	34.95	30.34	32.40	30.50	34.95	37.04	. . .	. . .
Bank Indonesia	8.68	12.78	19.80	29.10	34.21	34.90	29.88	31.75	30.13	34.90	37.10	. . .	. . .
Other banks	0.02	1.69	0.67	1.03	0.90	0.50	0.86	1.04	0.80	0.50	0.39	. . .	. . .
Treasury currency	0.59	0.53	0.62	0.78	0.53	–0.45	–0.40	–0.39	–0.43	–0.45	–0.45	. . .	. . .
Exchange rate:													
Principal export rate	11.36	11.36– 13.57	22.7	30.3	36.0	45.0	36.0	36.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Principal import rate	11.48– 22.95	11.48– 22.95	28.4– 42.6	37.9– 56.8	45.0– 67.5	45.0– 72.0	45.0– 67.5	45.0– 67.5	45.0– 72.0	40.0– 72.0	45.0– 72.0	45.0– 72.0	45.0– 72.0
Other import rate	34.42– 57.38	28.68– 57.38	56.8– 78.1	75.8– 104.2	90.0– 135.0	200.0	90.0– 135.0	90.0– 135.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0

21. CURRENCY AND BANKING *(Cont'd)*

End of period

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
IRAN *(thousand million rials, 20th of last month of period)*													
Money supply	20.22	23.59	27.69	36.33	39.96	. . .	44.47	42.82	44.37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Currency: net active	17.71	20.78	24.26	27.79	30.48	. . .	34.30	32.74	34.68	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Deposit money	2.51	2.81	3.44	7.00	9.49	. . .	10.17	10.08	9.69	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private time deposits	4.12	5.31	5.79	7.30	9.80	. . .	11.36	10.37	10.93	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Government deposits	4.08	4.57	6.07	8.08	11.28	7.79	9.40	8.79	9.09	7.79	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bank debits △	15.33	16.80	18.20	20.71	20.62	. . .	20.61	20.26	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Foreign assets[k] (National bank)	7.11	8.44	18.57	19.13	16.12	13.86	14.27	13.03	13.46	13.86	14.32	17.42	15.04
Claims on private sector	9.72	10.82	13.98	22.61	32.24	. . .	33.48	37.17	39.54	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
National Bank	5.72	7.45	8.37	12.73	15.87	18.67	16.00	17.46	18.92	18.67	. . .	. . .	. . .
Commercial banks	3.99	3.36	5.61	9.88	16.37	. . .	17.47	19.70	20.62	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Claims on government	11.07	12.64	13.81	14.73	13.33	16.64	13.45	13.66	15.00	16.64	. . .	. . .	. . .
Claims on official entities (National bank)	6.24	6.88	9.09	12.27	15.60	15.71	16.25	16.92	16.18	15.71	. . .	. . .	. . .
Exchange rate: selling	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50
JAPAN *(thousand million yen)*													
Money supply	2,331	2,714	2,824	3,185	3,711	4,420	3,519	3,510	3,681	4,420	4,270	. . .	. . .
Currency: net active	627	721	750	795	604	1,097	752	822	800	1,097	923	. . .	. . .
Deposit money	1,705	1,993	2,074	2,390	3,107	3,323	2,767	2,688	2,881	3,323	3,347	. . .	. . .
Time deposits (other banks)	3,064	3,837	4,767	5,867	7,236	8,937	7,581	7,909	8,390	8,937	9,641	. . .	. . .
Government & Local Government	179	210	221	251	279	320	434	328	334	320	623	. . .	. . .
Bank of Japan	61	66	46	54	54	26	198	40	37	26	308	. . .	. . .
Other banks	118	144	175	197	225	294	236	288	297	294	315	. . .	. . .
Bank clearings △	2,750	3,342	4,264	4,745	4,775	5,581	5,037	5,327	5,577	6,380	6,466	6,544	. . .
Foreign assets	447	457	272	396	532	623	504	491	575	623	554	. . .	. . .
Bank of Japan	170	153	— 6	91	212	322	213	219	249	322	376	. . .	. . .
Foreign Exchange Fund	289	355	282	305	386	469	400	431	481	469	478	. . .	. . .
Other banks	— 12	— 51	— 4	—	— 67	—168	—110	—158	—155	—168	—300	. . .	. . .
Claims on private sector	4,684	5,917	7,253	8,501	10,287	12,868	10,766	11,255	11,959	12,868	13,876	. . .	. . .
Claims on government	427	442	448	652	798	876	725	587	535	876	850	. . .	. . .
Rates of interest (*% per annum*)													
Call money rate (Tokyo) △	7.36	6.57	10.94	9.69	8.43	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	. . .	. . .
Yield of long-term gov't bonds[m] △	6.33	6.34	6.33	6.32	6.32	6.38	6.32	6.32	6.43	6.43	6.43	. . .	. . .
Exchange rate (*par rate*)	360.8	360.8	360.8	360.8	359.8	359.6	359.6	361.8	359.6	359.6	361.8	361.8	361.8
KOREA, Republic of (*thousand million hwan*)													
Money supply	93.5	120.9	145.1	192.6	209.9	219.1	211.1	206.9	199.3	219.1	215.1	219.6	232.8
Currency: in circulation	58.8	73.4	86.2	111.1	123.8	139.4	111.7	117.9	123.6	139.4	115.4	119.0	129.6
Deposit money	34.7	47.6	59.1	81.5	86.3	79.7	99.4	89.0	75.7	79.7	99.7	100.6	103.2
Uncleared checks and bills[r]	– 6.0	–15.2	–13.2	–20.9	– 2.1	–40.8	– 4.0	–25.7	–41.0	–40.8	–41.1	–29.4	–18.8
Time deposits[n]	10.0	16.9	17.6	24.0	63.4	62.1	80.3	74.0	62.6	62.1	61.3	62.6	59.0
Bank clearings △	107.4	207.7	201.2	226.9	292.3	396.6	360.1	361.9	404.9	359.7	347.7	492.7	405.1
Bank debits △	. . .	306.5	361.3	417.5	559.9	701.6	665.9	666.3	704.8	774.2	938.0	820.6	938.1
Government deposits	33.4	68.0	133.0	125.9	125.0	131.1	94.0	102.5	124.3	131.1	148.7	152.4	154.0
Counterpart funds	14.2	83.0	114.3	98.9	63.7	86.3	37.6	39.1	83.0	86.3	84.8	84.8	84.7
Foreign assets, Bank of Korea (*net*)	24.0	25.5	33.5	49.3	50.5	72.1	62.0	60.6	66.9	72.1	158.1	162.1	166.5
Gross foreign assets	47.4	48.6	57.0	72.4	72.7	100.9	90.6	89.3	96.2	100.9	218.2	222.2	226.5
Foreign liabilities[p]	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.1	22.2	28.8	28.7	28.9	29.3	28.8	60.1	60.1	60.0
Claims on private sector	42.7	76.9	113.5	162.8	187.0	246.8	212.0	209.9	218.1	246.8	259.8	261.8	269.7
Bank of Korea	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	7.9	6.8	6.5	5.8	11.5	11.5	11.5
Other banks	37.2	71.1	107.7	157.4	91.5	241.0	204.1	203.1	211.7	241.0	248.0	250.3	258.2
Claims on government	111.4	213.5	304.9	308.3	300.0	291.2	236.9	238.4	282.9	291.2	296.2	296.3	310.0
Bank of Korea	109.5	209.7	299.9	303.4	295.5	287.5	233.9	235.1	279.0	287.5	292.8	292.7	306.2
Other banks	1.9	3.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8
Claims on official entities	3.5	5.4	9.6	17.5	17.4	18.6	17.9	17.8	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Bank of Korea	2.7	4.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	16.4	15.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Commercial banks	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Exchange rate (official)	500	500	500	500	500	650	650	650	650	650	1,300	1,300	1,300
PAKISTAN (*million rupees*)													
Money supply	4,369	4,923[r]	5,234	5,502	5,762	6,162[r]	5,886	5,856	5,744[r]	6,162[r]	6,157	6,027	5,953
Currency: in circulation	2,990	3,466[r]	3,583	3,742	3,844	4,182[r]	3,944	3,815	3,659	4,182[r]	4,064	3,971	4,018
Deposit money	1,380	1,457	1,651	1,760	1,918	1,980[r]	1,942	2,041	2,085[r]	1,980[r]	2,092	2,056	1,935
Time deposits	889	968	1,083	1,180	1,454	1,592	1,502	1,416[r]	1,540	1,592	1,648	1,699	1,734
Bank clearings △	593	696	761	789	980	1,231	1,197	1,197	1,181	1,350	1,319	1,277	1,261
Government deposits	163	61	69	65	200	112	75	124	126	112	47	55	85
Foreign assets (State Bank of Pakistan)[q]	1,774	1,854	1,594	1,485	1,908	1,978	2,000	1,909	1,860	1,978	2,093	2,058	2,021
Claims on private sector (scheduled banks)	1,183	1,256	1,294	1,314	1,509	1,968	1,690	1,563	1,539	1,968	2,095	2,114	2,046
Claims on government	2,612	3,218	4,044	4,439	4,505	4,699	4,518	4,517	4,644	4,699	4,717	4,764	4,785
State Bank of Pakistan	1,338	1,848	2,507	2,791	2,658	2,848	2,698	2,770	2,812	2,848	2,862	2,914	2,933
Other banks	1,036	1,119	1,260	1,367	1,558	1,612	1,521	1,517	1,614	1,612	1,610	1,605	. . .
Treasury currency	238	261	276	280	288	239	299	229	217	239	245	245	. . .
Claims on provincial governments	122	117	228	256	271	326	221	301	270	326	276	248	264
State Bank of Pakistan	12	2	119	122	93	131	44	125	74	131	83	54	70
Scheduled banks	110	115	109	134	178	195	177	176	197	195	193	194	194
Rates of interest (*% per annum*)													
Call money rate △	1.45	2.04	2.03	1.66	1.53	3.42	3.85	3.32	2.38	4.11	4.35	3.69	3.53
Yield of long-term government bonds[s] △	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.50	3.47	3.48	3.50	3.56	3.65	3.67	3.68
Exchange rate (selling)	4.782	4.805	4.778	4.785	4.790	4.780	4.775	4.775	4.770	4.780	4.792	4.795	4.802

21. CURRENCY AND BANKING *(Cont'd)*

End of period

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
PHILIPPINES (*million pesos*)													
Money supply	1,336	1,499	1,598	1,738	1,842	1,902	1,810	1,800	1,790	1,902	1,947	1,955	1,997
Currency: net active	670	718	781	818	894	949	875	853	888	949	943	947	952
Deposit money	666	780	817	919	948	953	935	947	902	953	1,005	1,008	1,046
Private time deposits	586	658	803	868	1,032	1,158	1,029	1,035	1,087	1,158	1,247	1,255	1,273
Bank clearings . . . . . △	614	739	876	915	*1,058*	. . .	1,127	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,315	1,405	1,586
Bank debits[t] . . . . . . △	921	1,145	1,335	1,492	1,768	1,978	1,985	1,960	2,067	2,001	1,845	*2,045*	*2,477*
Government deposits	185	274	166	224	278	311	332[r]	377[r]	349	331	393	427	457
Central Bank of the Philippines	52	105	54	153	207	251	263[r]	312[r]	273	251	313	350	369
Philippine National Bank . .	133	168	113	71	71	80	69[r]	65[r]	76	80	80	77	88
Foreign assets (*net*)	418	450	201	182	311	447	316	407	431[r]	447	457	396	395
Central Bank	310	322	62	75	165	297	177	252	312	297	288	236	229
Other banks	108	128	139	107	146	150	139	144[r]	119	150	169	160	166
Claims on private sector (other banks)	1,106	1,254	1,513	1,588	1,779	1,963	1,810	1,806	1,872	1,963	2,031	2,122	2,175
Claims on government	591	730	804	929	1,026	989	1,062	1,019	978	989	1,030	1,065	1,122
Claims on official entities . . .	226	268	376	462	501	559	506	528	523[r]	559	597	595	623
Central Bank of the Philippines[u]	185	198	315	393	418	485	422	442	439[r]	485	514	524	547
Other banks	41	68	60	69	84	74	84	86	84	74	83	71	76
Exchange rate (selling)	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015
THAILAND (*million baht*)													
Money supply	7,227	7,728	8,197	8,452	9,076	10,066	9,306	9,146	9,404	10,066	10,587	10,546	10,342
Currency: net active	5,179	5,424	5,573	5,504	5,785	6,045	5,904	5,593	5,708	6,045	6,465	6,302	6,109
Deposit money	2,048	2,304	2,624	2,948	3,292	4,020	3,403	3,533	3,696	4,020	4,122	4,244	4,232
Time deposits	776	1,192	1,469	1,770	1,899	2,331	1,994	2,072	2,239	2,331	2,416	2,447	2,511
Government deposits	516	588	639	679	880	1,446	926	928	984	1,446	1,616	1,740	1,970
Bank of Thailand	326	438	394	469	474	993	473	515	517	993	1,070	1,203	1,435
Deposit money banks . . .	190	150	245	212	407	453	453	413	467	453	546	537	533
Bank clearings . . . . . △	2,598	2,816	3,095	3,451	3,764	3,966	4,121	3,765	3,790	4,189	4,846	4,283	4,716
Bank debits	3,600	4,698	4,727	5,002	5,495	6,384	6,279	6,064	6,190	7,005	7,784	6,913	7,544
Foreign assets (*net*)	6,078	6,225	6,396	6,124	5,898	6,957	6,192	6,321	6,486	6,957	7,581	7,701	7,769
Bank of Thailand	4,759	5,065	5,401	5,303	5,203	5,802	5,340	5,388	5,415	5,802	6,433	6,461	6,643
Deposit money banks . . .	67	– 80	– 31	– 4	–270	–248	–167	–258	–322	–248	–236	–144	–254
Exchange Fund	1,252	1,240	1,026	825	966	1,403	1,014	1,191	1,403	1,404	1,384	1,384	1,380
Claims on private sector . . .	2,644	3,219	3,712	4,354	4,913	5,762	5,254	5,265	5,815	5,762	6,178	6,177	6,166
Claims on government . . .	4,554	5,674	5,552	5,974	6,520	4,586	6,482	5,977	5,969	4,586	4,387	. . .	. . .
Treasury bill rate (*% per annum*)△	2.26	2.28	2.27	2.91	2.99	3.35	2.99	2.97	2.99	4.41	4.16	4.43	4.43
Exchange rate (selling)	20.91	20.66	20.90	21.10	21.18	21.14	21.19	21.19	21.19	21.14	21.09	21.09	21.04
VIET-NAM, Republic of (*thousand million piastre*)													
Money supply	12.39	12.16	10.97	11.71	14.07	16.77	15.49	15.37	16.36	16.77	18.21	18.12	17.95
Currency: net active	6.78	8.26	7.56	7.86	8.91	11.23	9.80	10.06	10.69	11.23	12.71	12.75	12.51
Deposit money	5.62	3.90	3.41	3.86	5.16	5.54	5.69	5.31	5.67	5.54	5.50	5.37	5.44
Time deposits	0.70	1.26	0.85	1.08	1.15	1.28	1.07	1.02	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.19	1.22
Bank clearings . . . . . △	3.13	2.86	3.20	3.21	3.43	4.10	3.83	3.98	4.21	4.38	4.88	4.64	4.78
Foreign assets (*net*)	4.29	4.58	4.70	5.66	6.19	7.39	6.58	6.59	7.21	7.39	7.06	7.08	7.02
Banque Nationale du Viet-Nam	4.36	4.62	4.40	5.33	5.84	7.26	6.33	6.47	7.12	7.26	6.96	6.99	6.97
Other banks	–0.06	–0.04	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.13	0.25	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.05
Claims on private sector . . .	1.62	1.81	3.22	3.01	3.67	4.34	3.99	4.15	4.35	4.34	6.05	5.72	5.45
Claims on government[r] . . .	13.13	12.35	11.62	12.32	13.21	13.48	13.45	13.00	13.25	13.48	13.08	13.09	13.27
Exchange rate:													
Official rate	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Controlled free rate	—	—	73.00	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50

GENERAL NOTE: *Net active currency:* Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank and in government treasuries. *Currency in circulation:* Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank. *Deposit money:* Private deposits in all banks, subject to cheque or withdrawable on demand, excluding inter-bank liabilities. *Government deposits:* Including government currency holdings. *Bank clearings:* Total value of cheques and other collection items cleared through clearing houses. *Claims on private sector:* Claims by the banking system arising from the rendering of loans and advances, discounting of bills, the holding of securities in private companies, etc. *Claims on government:* Holdings of government bonds, treasury bills and government guaranteed securities by the banking system, plus circulation of treasury currency. *Rates of interest:* Rates prevailing in the capital city, except for India, where Bombay rates are used. *Call money rate* is inter-bank rate on money at call. *Exchange rates* are shown in unit of national currency per US dollar.

For the detailed explanation see IMF: International Financial Statistics.

△ Monthly averages or calendar months.

a. Deposits of State Boards in State Commercial Bank (excluding the State Agricultural Bank).

b. Including a constant amount of 99 million kyats, which is the value of a promissory note issued as cover for the currency issue.

c. 5 year treasury bonds.

d. Debits to demand deposits of private sector.

e. 3% national development loan 1965-1970 to earliest redemption date.

f. Including bank's holdings of stocks and debentures.

g. Including the counterpart of post office demand deposits.

h. Cheques sent out for local clearing and debits to current deposit accounts.

i. Running yield of 3% consols 1986 to earliest redemption date.

j. Payments agreement liabilities, mainly to Japan and the Netherlands.

k. Foreign assets were revalued in May 1957. The revaluation proceeds (7 billion rials) are held by the National Bank and are to be used for long term development.

m. Weighted yield (simple rate of interest) to latest redemption date of medium dated government bonds issued during the period stated.

n. Including deposits of local government and government institutions in commercial banks and non-governmental foreign currency deposits in Bank of Korea.

p. Clearing accounts with Japan.

q. Including outstanding assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India under the partition agreements; excluding foreign assets of Banking Department.

s. Yield to maturity of 3% bonds 1968.

t. Total debits to checking account of private sector.

u. Including a constant amount of 107 million pesos from 1952, representing the difference between foreign assets transferred from the Treasury and its note and coin issue, for which the Bank assumed liability.

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